The Courier-Journal.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

FOREIGN AFF S.

Bourbaki Making for an Invasion of Germany.

Gen. Chausey Advances Rapidly Towards Paris.

Cheering Reports from Inside the Besieged City.

A Vigorous Bombardment of the Forts.

[Special Telegraphic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

Everything Ready for the General Bombardment of Paris.

[Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, Dec. 27.—Everything is ready for bombardment on the most terrific scale, simultaneously, in a semi-circle, around the devoted city. The affair at Avron was simply a prelude to the startling drama. No officers except attaches of the headquarters are visible. They are all gone to the front. The artillery has commenced firing on the French outposts.

Losses of the French in the Late Sorties—Reorganization of the Paris Armies.

PARIS, December 22.—The losses which were sustained by General Ducrot's army, during the late sorties on the German forces from the city, have been so heavy and serious as to render it absolutely necessary to reconstitute the army of defense. With this object in view, General Blanchard's division has been broken up. General De Malvoy's division has been transferred to and amalgamated with the Third Army, under General Vinoy, both Generals Blanchard and Vinoy still holding important commands.

Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospitals, eleven have died.

VERSAILLES, December 30.—Great quantities of munitions of war were found abandoned in Fort Avron. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Bondy.

Losses of the Germans in the Attack on Avron—Prince Frederick Charles Falling Back on Paris—A Corps Formed to Cut Its Way Out of Paris.

LONDON, December 31.—The losses of the besieging forces during the bombardment of Fort Avron, on the 28th, are reported to have been eight thousand. Couriers, sent forward by Gen. Chanzy, report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

In the engagement near Briene yesterday, a French detachment gained a victory over two thousand and five hundred Germans.

The Moniteur says a dispatch, emanating from Prussian hands, and reporting that the city of Tours asked for a Prussian garrison, is an absurd falsehood.

Advices from Paris to the 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles has reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris and joined them as reinforcements.

It is reported that Beaure Poire has formed in Paris a corps of twelve thousand volunteers, who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the provinces.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—It is officially explained that the fort on Mont Avron was not casemated. As the men had no protection, General Trochu ordered them to remove the guns and evacuate the works. The fort was not injured by the incessant firing of the Germans, and its garrison lost only eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment.

Determined to Take the Capital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A correspondent of the Gaulois has had an interview with Bismarck, a translation of which has just reached here by the steamer which arrived this morning. Bismarck spoke rather more than usual, it being after dinner and he was apparently under the influence of wine. He said: "We will wait ten years, if necessary, but we will enter Paris. The King has made up his mind to do it. He wants to spare the prize as much as possible, but he has resolved to sign peace nowhere but at the Tuileries. As to interference by neutral powers, I do not think it likely, besides, every country appears to me likely to have shortly its own affairs to look after." In a subsequent conversation about the Republican Government of France, Bismarck called Gambetta a lawyer without a client.

It is reported that the Palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mount Valerien, and totally destroyed.

Interesting From Versailles.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent writing from Versailles on the 28th, says the Prussian troops are daily becoming more dissatisfied at nothing being done to hasten the siege. I know the Germans have got projectiles heavy enough to send clear into Paris, but few have been employed with effect within the last few days. All the heavy guns have been brought to a particular point, to destroy one or two forts, and a tremendous effort will be made to capture them.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has been here, and Prince Albrecht is coming for consultation. The result of the deliberations so far appear to be that the army of Frederick Charles will content itself with simply protecting the besiegers. All troops outside of camp will remain on the defensive until reinforcements arrive. Guns and ammunition arrive slowly, notwithstanding the almost superhuman energy exercised.

Bismarck on the Ship Sinking.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Bismarck writes Odo Russell that Prussia is justified under the law of nations in sinking the English ships in the Seine. Although payment offered has been refused, because unaccompanied by an apology, he again renews the tender of payment.

More Artillery Coming Up.

Additional artillery is on the way to Paris. The number of siege guns of all caliber now in front of Paris is 1,500.

Further of the Fighting Near Havre.

Further accounts from Havre admit that the Prussians retook and held Bouille for a short time, but were afterward driven back with considerable loss. The French assert that the Prussians at one time offered to surrender, whereupon the French fire ceased, but as the party approached the enemy to receive their surrender it was fired into at point blank range, and the battle was resumed.

[Herald's Special.]

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Prussians are now sending to the front Landwehr of the second van, aged forty-two and forty-three years. It is considered that the utmost effort of which Germany is capable is being made. The system of supplying the vast army is admitted to be admirable. It cannot, however, obviate the dissatisfaction and distrust which exist in considerable sections of territory. Notwithstanding the official statements concerning the victualing and clothing of the troops, the popular instinct appreciates the difficulty of the situation in its proper light. Although no sign of discouragement is perceptible, the former enthusiasm has ceased to exist, and a strong desire for peace expressed. A rose-color tint is given to all official accounts, so that only from private sources do we learn that hospitals around Versailles contain eight thousand sick and wounded.

Severe Winter Weather—Supposed Secret Mission from King William to Napoleon.

WILHELMSHOHE, Dec. 29.—The present is the severest winter experienced here for many years. Among the visitors at the castle last week was Count Bouviller, former Prefect of Bordeaux. He was here two days with a mysterious attache of the English Embassy at Berlin and a certain Mr. Frost. Both had repeated and lengthy interviews with the Emperor. Rumor attributes to Mr. Frost a secret mission from the Prussian Government to the Emperor relating to the convocation of the French Conseils-General.

Notwithstanding the severe weather and snow storms, the Emperor takes daily walks and rides. On Christmas several handsome sleighs arrived from Berlin, sent for the use of Napoleon. The Emperor begged Von Artel, the chief of the Prussian household, to forward his acknowledgments to Queen Augusta. He has not, however, yet used them. He has been out twice skating.

Berlin and Wilhelmshohe.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent at Berlin says the Court at Berlin believes that Paris will soon capitulate. The significant interchange of courtesies continue between Berlin and Wilhelmshohe. The Emperor is confident of his restoration.

Advices of the 13th December.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—Advices from Paris, December 13, received here, state that the Parisians unite in urging General Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared for service, as the weather is moderating and the artillery for the defense of the city is so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

It appears than V[illegible] after the battle of Pont Noyelles, betw[illegible] of Gen Faidherbe and Manteuffel, so[illegible] to Gen. Trochu that the French army [illegible]d been annihilated. Gen. Trochu paid no attention to the statement.

News of the 31st.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The special correspondent of the Tribune, in Paris, sends letters and papers of the 31st ultimo. He says coal cannot be bought, as it has all been used for casting cannon. Wood is nearly gone. The trees of Bois Boulogne and the boulevards are now being cut. Children are dying for the want of milk. The total number of deaths for the last two weeks was 2,700. Bread is plentiful, is not rationed, and is expected to last till the end of February.

The Prussians continue their forced operations, notwithstanding the cold weather.

Trochu says that Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily to escape the Prussian shells, their guns being of longer range than those of the French.

Favorable for the French.

The outside French ring is contracting, while the inside French ring is expanding. The Seine is frozen sufficiently to bear men and guns. The French are plucky about here and may do something of an astonishing nature shortly.

French Successes for a Week Past.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of the Chanzy army is now strongly posted near Vendome. The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French. Near Lachatre one thousand three hundred prisoners were taken by the French. A Prussian column recently lost three hundred men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

King William's Reception.

VERSAILLES, VIA LONDON, Jan. 3.—King William gave a reception to-day in the palace at Versailles to officers of the German army in honor of the opening of the New Year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief address, in which he said:

"The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall attain lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves a continuation of the duties which have brought you here."

Gen. Faidherbe Announces the Defeat of the Prussian Army.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—The following is official: Gen. Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3d:

"We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous, and ours are serious."

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as Mantaufiel has been compelled to concentrate his forces in the North by a forward movement of Gen. Faidherbe along the valley of Toile, and possibly the Oise.

Rumors of the Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Lille reports that vague rumors are current there of a battle on Monday the 2d inst., between the towns of Sapingues and Bapaune, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians were said to have been defeated along the whole line.

Confirmatory Advices.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French army of the north under the command of Gen. Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the towns of Achiet and Bourncourt, after trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Envillers and Behaignes were carried by the French after hard fighting. Losses heavy on both sides.

The People Demand a Sortie.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayors of the city called upon Gen. Trochu and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people. Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and numbers of the newspapers at Bordeaux are noting this expression of opinion continues.

It is understood that orders have been sent to the Generals in the field to hasten the movement on Paris.

A new General has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

What the Germans Will Do When They Take Paris.

BRUSSELS, January 4.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon its capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace and Lorraine, Belfort, Bitche, and the line of communication with Paris, after the unconditional surrender which alone will be accepted. The Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the following month.

VERSAILLES, via LONDON, Jan. 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

A Desperate Effort to Reduce the City.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is known in the highest German circles that desperate efforts to reduce Paris are being made. Upon the reduction of the forts on the southwest and northeast sides of the city, the enciente will be stormed.

The present movements of Bourbaki and Chausey are more dangerous than ever before.

Capitulation no Longer Expected.

NEW YORK, Jan 4.—The London Times correspondent writes from the Saxon army on the north of Paris, December 12th: We have given up all hope of an early capitulation; indeed we have strong indications of its improbability, in the preparations which the French cannot conceal from our eyes. They have done great things within the last month in strengthening the fortifications, and in the erection of very troublesome batteries.

The Bombardment.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, January 5.—The Herald special correspondent at Versailles writes on the 2d: The bombardment of the forts on the north-east of Paris continues vigorously, and is uninterrupted by anything. The return fire is weak, especially from Noissy and Rosny, and the destruction of these forts is certain. It is believed that an attack is intended to prevent a sortie from that side, and only preliminary to a general bombardment. Events are evidently pressing toward a climax.

Considerable excitement has been created here at the exposure of the fact that the manufacturers at Solingen have been as active as the English manufacturers in supplying arms to France.

Bourbaki Marching on Germany.

LONDON, Jan 5.—Dispatches from Havre, dated the 3d, report that Gen. Bourbaki was marching on Germany, and Gen. Chausey was at Le Mans, constantly pushing ahead the troops in flying columns. Ten thousand troops were marching toward Paris via Chartres. Gen. Garibaldi is at Dijon, doing very little. Gen. Faidherbe is at Arras, preparing a movement on Manteuffel, probably with the intention of joining Bourbaki, who is on the road to Germany, to form a junction with the army of the North. There are now in Havre 16,000 troops. Outside, in the neighborhood of Balbes, there are 20,000, exclusive of the regulars, Franc-Tireurs, and cavalry. A forward movement commenced to-day. There is a general exodus of troops by railroad.

The French Victory in the North.

LILLE, Jan. 4.—The battle fought by the army of the North on the 3d inst. resulted in a great victory for our arms. Gen Faidherbe reports that the fighting lasted ten hours, and that he expelled the Prussians from all their positions and occupied the villages held by them in the morning. The losses on both sides were heavy. The villages of Bapaume and Delaignies were totally destroyed.

The fortress of Peronne, in the department of Tomme, has been nearly destroyed by the bombardment which commenced last week, but still holds out.

Guns for the Bombardment.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A correspondent of the London Times, December 17th, furnishes the following description of the artillery with which they are now reducing the forts on the East. The task of bringing up heavy guns from the interior of Germany to the neighborhood of Paris has been very severe, and it was not begun until the 9th of October. The Eastern railway from France was not available until after the surrender of Toul, and until only a few days ago, an insuperable obstacle in the way of further progress toward Paris existed in a blown up tunnel. Up to the 20th of October 160 siege guns had arrived at Manteuil en route for the Villa Coublay, and before the end of the month 70 more had arrived, so that by the first of November 230 siege guns, for the most part the newest and lightest make, and of the most penetrating quality, were either at Villa Coublay, or on their way to that place.

The Complete Park of Artillery.

When the park at Villa Coublay is quite complete, it will include in artillery and ammunition, fifty pound mortars, with 500 shots each, 25,000 shots; eighty six-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 60,000 shots; one hundred and twenty twelve-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 50,000; one hundred and twenty long twenty-four pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 90,000 shots; seventy short twenty-four pounders, six-inch guns, 1,000 shots each, 20,000 shots; fifty old-fashioned twenty-five pounders, muzzle-loaders, 500 shots each, 25,000 shots; six rifled mortars, or 8½ inch guns.

A Tremendous Battery.

It is declared by the Prussian artillery officers to be the most powerful battery in existence. These guns, made after the Strasburg breech-loading model, reached Manteuil at the end of October, and were at once sent to Ville Coublay. Of the 200 pounds' weight grenades, or elongated shells, fired by these guns, 200 for each had at that time been received.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Tribune writes, December 9th: "The Imperial Diet, which assembled November 24th, has since the beginning of this week debated on the new treaties of the North German Confederation with the Southern States. The Liberal party being divided in opinion and the Conservatives having made up their minds to accept anything which emanates from the allied Princes, the final passage of the treaties is a foregone conclusion. The debate is only a matter of form and carried on for the sake of public decency. The Prussian Government even went so far as to declare in its own name that the Diet would be through by the end of this week. It was to convoke the Prussian Assembly for Wednesday next, a plain hint that it considered one week insufficient for the discussion of one of the most important bills ever submitted to a legislative body. The Diet will consequently adjourn sine die to-morrow (Saturday) night, and the Assembly will meet on Wednesday next to pass the budget *en bloc*, and then go home again. I mention this unceremonious way of the Government of dictating its individual will as the law of the country, because it proves the disrespect which the ruling classes entertain for the mass of the people.

Germany is not a constitutional country, but it always has been and still is an absolute government, in the interest of the princes, here and there interwoven with some constitutional technicalities.

Bismarck confines himself to coaxing and threatening the Diet into the acceptance of the treaties, which were rather awkwardly introduced by his Lieutenant, Debbrouck. It was, however, not necessary to find his friends and confidants for that purpose in Berlin.

King William's Toast.

LONDON, Jan 4.—At the New Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to the German Princes, to which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech, rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluding with a toast to William, the Victorious.

Death of General Prim—Reception of the New King at Carthagena.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Marshal Prim died last night of his wounds.

The Duke of Aosta landed at Carthagena on Friday, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, and departed soon afterward for Madrid.

The death of General Prim has produced a profound sensation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against his assassins.

Entry of the New King in Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The reception of the King was enthusiastic. He visited the remains of General Prim, and manifested great emotion at the sight. The King also paid a visit of condolence to the Countess Rease, and subsequently proceeded on horseback to the palace amid the acclamations of the populace.

The Republican militia battalions of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms in obedience to the order of the Government to the Madrid Prefect. Tranquillity prevails in the capital and throughout the provinces.

Amadeus Takes the Oath.

MADRID, Jan. 3, VIA LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince Amadeus immediately after his arrival in the capital on Monday paid a visit to the widow of General Prim, expressing his sympathy for her in her bereavement. He then proceeded to the Chamber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm of the people is universal.

Prim's Assassins.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—General Prim died this morning at one o'clock. All those engaged in his assassination, six in number, have escaped.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes adopted resolutions of honor to the memory of General Prim. They declare that the deceased deserved well of his country, and place his family under the protection of the nation.

The Cortes also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Last Hours of Prim.

[Herald's Special.]

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The death of Marshal Prim has intensified the excitement in this city. The Marshal retained consciousness to the last, and when aware of the rapid approach of death, bade adieu to his friends, and, it is said, expressed much anxiety for the safety of the king. Great apprehensions of an outbreak of the conspirators exist, but the goverment is making efforts to allay the excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An official dispatch announcing the death of General Prim states that he died at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The new King was received with great enthusiasm on his route.

The Feeling Throughout Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Late Madrid letters say the feeling against King Amadeus, or a monarchy of any kind, is most violent throughout Spain, and that Amadeus will certainly be assassinated if he assumes the throne. Many prominent and influential Republicans have sworn Spain shall never have another king, and numerous secret societies are pledged to prevent, even by the most desperate means, any monarch from obtaining a foothold in the country.

The assassination of Prim since these letters have been written would indicate the correctness of the information expressed therein.

The King's Cabinet.

[Herald's Special.]

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The King gives a reception to-night. The following will probably be his Cabinet: Serrano, President of the Council, without portfolio; De Rodas, Secretary of War; Olazaga, Secretary of State; Topete, Secretary of the Navy. The Union Liberals seem to be in the ascendant.

Prim's Funeral.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Marshal Prim's body was removed to-day to the church of Atocha without disturbance. There were sixty thousand people, and an imposing procession took place. The officers and Deputies of the Regent, the members of the Cabinet, and the various diplomatic bodies followed on foot. The carriage in which the assassination occurred was in the procession. Its sides were riddled with bullets and its glass windows shattered. The body lies in state in the church, guarded by invalids until Tuesday.

The Latest Flying Machine.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

A few months since J. B. Morrow, a citizen of this place and a practical engineer, commenced work on the model of a flying machine which he has since carried nearly to completion. Tuesday it was set in motion at a shop on the corner of Fremont and Market streets, and the results were entirely satisfactory. As yet, the lifting and sustaining power is not wholly supplied, but that has been a demonstration for centuries past. The model which we saw was designed to exhibit the propelling and guiding forces. The balloon has attached beneath it a light but strong framework for the support of the machinery and passengers. At the top of this framework, and just underneath the balloon, is an arm and shaft, and at either end of the shaft are propellers, or fans, which are reversible and easily adjusted to any required position by means of pulleys. By these the engineer may turn the vessel, reverse its course, or give it an upward or downward inclination; the supply of gas remaining always the same in the balloon. The propeller shaft is worked by a double upright engine, set within the frame work, and driven by a boiler of a peculiar construction, combining the forces of steam and air, so that ten gallons of water will—it is calculated—drive a ten-horse power engine five hours. On a level with the boiler is the frame on which the saloon for passengers is to be constructed.

The engine of the model works smoothly, and revolves the fans with great velocity. The inventor intends to have a balloon manufactured in a few days. When it is completed he will give the machine a fair trial. Several scientific men have examined it, and expressed their conviction that Mr. Morrow has made important discoveries in the science of aerial navigation.

☞ A friend of Koopmanschap says that the Chinese prefer railroad work to any other; indeed, dislike plantation work. There are about one thousand plantation hands in the South, at work in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Of these, but three hundred signed contracts in China; the remainder are from San Francisco. Besides these, there are, perhaps, two thousand five hundred men at work in Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, none of whom contracted in China. There are about four hundred Chinamen in the South who have escaped from coolie servitude in Cuba; and Mr. Koopmanschap has a contract, to be filled early the coming year, for one thousand men to go to Kansas.

☞ The following appeal to the Francs-tireurs is published in the principal journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: "Francs-tireurs, to the field! If there were in France but sixty thousand Francs-tireurs, and they only killed two Prussians a day, France would be free in less than twenty days!"

THE MESSAGE.

Governor Stevenson on the Affairs and the Domestic Policy of Kentucky.

A Plain Brief for the Legislature.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I avail myself of the occasion afforded me by the last annual message which I shall ever address to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to tender to you my greetings on the auspicious opening of another new year.

I give you joy on its advent! I offer to you individually my best wishes for your success, prosperity and happiness during this, and, I trust, for many succeeding years.

It hath pleased God to bless our Commonwealth with health, plenty, and peace during the past year. While we devoutly thank Him for these, and many other unnumbered mercies, let us humbly invoke His continued guidance, mercy and protection.

The great length of my message addressed to you at the beginning of your last session renders it unnecessary that I should do more now than to repeat briefly some of its most important recommendations.

FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer exhibit a satisfactory statement of our financial condition.

During the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1870, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed and canceled bonds of the Commonwealth amounting to two hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The entire State debt (exclusive of the school bonds) amounted upon 10th October, 1870, to $1,424,394. Of this amount $68,394 is now past due. On that sum interest ceased to be paid since maturity. This outstanding indebtedness is represented by State bonds as follows:

Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, due May, 1865	$5,000 00
Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, due April, 1867	5,000 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due July, 1868	15,000 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, maturity not given	394 00
Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due November, 1870	43,000 00
	$68,394 00

That portion of the debt not due is represented by the following bonds:

Bonds maturing in 1871	$340,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1872	230,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1873	319,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1874	136,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1875	20,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1876	2,000 00
Military bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due in 1895	309,300 00
	$1,424,394 00

Our Sinking Fund resources to meet this indebtedness are:

Balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1870	$403,805 21
Add amount belonging to the Sinking Fund, but not transferred	32,558 81
Add amount loaned by Sinking Fund to Kentucky River Navigation Company	10,000 00
Add 7,789 shares Bank of Kentucky stock, at par	778,890 00
Add 400 shares Bank of Louisville stock, at par	40,000 00
Add 260 shares of preferred stock of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad	26,000 00
Add 2,178 shares stock of Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, estimated at 50 cents	103,900 00
Add bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad	74,519 50
Add turnpike road stock held by State in various turnpikes in Kentucky, amounting to $2,544,359 65—estimated at cost value	354,433 96
Add amount loaned by Commissioners of Sinking Fund under several acts of the Legislature to Revenue Department proper	815,179 98
	$2,539,297 46
From which amount deduct State debt outstanding 10th October, 1870	1,424,394 00
Leaves an excess of resources of Sinking Fund over State debt of	$1,114,903 46

I have not included in this estimate the balance still due by the Government of the United States on advances made by Kentucky during the war, which, by the report of the Quartermaster General, is stated at $1,193,761 86. Whatever is realized from this claim will increase the handsome excess of the resources of the sinking fund over and above the indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

REVENUE PROPER.

Amount received from sheriffs from 11th October, 1869, to 10th October, 1870	$ 707,301 41
Amount received from corporations	217,300 70
Total receipts	$ 924,602 11
Add balance in Treasury on 10th October, 1869	72,148 82
	$ 996,750 93
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1870	$1,082,639 92
Leaving a deficit on 10th October, 1870, of	$ 85,888 99

This deficit was caused by extraordinary appropriations made by the Legislature for which no provision was made at the time, and which, to the amount of $172,243 66, has been paid out of the revenue proper.

These payments on extraordinary appropriations were as follows:

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, act approved 7th January, 1870	$ 1,000 00
Barren Bridge Company, act approved 20th January, 1869	5,000 00
Cave City sufferers, act approved 20th January, 1870	5,000 00
Fire-proof Offices, act approved 2d February, 1869	40,500 28
Feeble-minded Institute, act approved 1st February, 1869	13,652 00
Same act, approved 10th February, 1870	4,230 00
House of Reform, act approved 15th February, 1869	10,961 40
Kentucky River, act approved 16th February, 1870	100 00
Licking River, act approved 10th March, 1869	53,592 65
Library for the Kentucky Penitentiary, act approved 2d March, 1870	253 55
North Fork Kentucky River, acts approved 1st March, 1869, and 20th January, 1870	4,954 95
Public books for destitute counties, act approved 16th March, 1869	29,703 83
Remains of General Henry Crist, act approved 19th January, 1870	1,250 00
Remains of Governor L. W. Powell, act approved 9th March, 1868	750 00
Visitors to foreign prisons, acts approved 3d and 10th March, 1870	795 00
Wolf-Island resolution, approved 12th January, 1869	500 00
	$172,243 66

The payment of these extraordinary appropriations out of the current revenue for the last fiscal year has caused the excess of our expenditures over the receipts, and leaves the deficit as reported by the Auditor on 10th October, 1870, of $85,888 99.

A large amount of these extraordinary appropriations are still outstanding and unpaid. Among these items of indebtedness are the following:

Balance of the original appropriation for the construction of fire-proof buildings, act approved 2d February, 1869	$35,152 02
Original appropriation for House of Reform, act approved 15th February, 1869	28,000 00
Big Sandy river, act approved 10th February, 1870	75,000 00
North Fork Kentucky river, acts approved 1st March, 1869, and 28th January, 1870	245 05
Feeble-minded Institute, acts approved 1st February, 1869, and 10th February, 1870	7,554 75
American Printing House for the Blind, act approved 3d June, 1865.	
Blind Asylum, act approved 11th March, 1870	14,000 00
Western Lunatic Asylum, act approved 4th March, 1870	7,500 00
Remains of Governor L. W. Powell, act approved 9th March, 1868	750 00
	$178,201 82
To this sum must be added an estimated balance still due for public books for destitute counties, which will probably reach	15,000 00
	$193,201 82

I again repeat my recommendation, made in my last annual message, that a wise financial policy eminently demands that provision should be promptly made for the payment of all extraordinary appropriations by the Legislature which grants them. It is the only safe way to avoid financial embarrassment.

The present indebtedness of the Revenue Department proper to the Sinking Fund was created by a disregard of this salutary rule. The first loan of three hundred thousand dollars was made of the Sinking Fund in 1861, and a further loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1867, and further loans in 1868 and 1869—all under authority of law, to meet pressing exigencies of the State Treasury; to supply deficits in the Treasury existing at the respective periods named, caused by the deficiency of the annual receipts to meet extraordinary legislative appropriations, in addition to the current expenditures of the State Government.

The estimates of the Auditor for receipts and expenditures during the past, as well as for the present fiscal year, show that the present annual revenue receipts, at the present rate of taxation, are not more than sufficient to meet the current ordinary expenses of the State Government. We cannot rely on means from this source to pay off the balance due on outstanding appropriations already made, or to repay to the sinking fund the sum loaned to the Revenue Department proper.

Other necessary extraordinary appropriations will be required this winter to complete public buildings already commenced.

It is possible that the amount which we hope to receive from the United States on the war claim will discharge and liquidate the loan due by the revenue proper to the sinking fund. I recommend, however, that provision be promptly made for the outstanding appropriations now due and unpaid, and such others as may be required to be made this winter. A very slight increased rate of taxation for a brief and fixed period would be ample to meet this indebtedness. It is a responsibility which should be promptly met.

Economy is a cardinal virtue in every free Government. Our common constituency have a just right to expect and demand of their Representatives and Executive agents alike a vigilant prudence in all appropriations, and a strict fidelity in the disbursement of the public money. The people of Kentucky are, however, too liberal ever to stint themselves by a niggardly policy, which would withhold their prompt approval of every legislative appropriation demanded by an enlightened and humane public policy in the administration of State affairs.

Our revenue system calls loudly for revision and reform. Its present defects are glaring and patent. The constitutional requirement of uniform and equal assessment of taxable property is almost wholly disregarded. A proper and equal assessment of property throughout the Commonwealth would double its value. It is assessed at one-sixth or one-tenth of its value in some sections of the State, while in others it is returned at three-fourths or four-fifths. Some assessors adopt a specie, others a currency standard. Flagrant injustice to the tax-payer, and a diminished amount of revenue, are the natural results of existing inequality in assessments. Great irregularity exists, also, in the collection and payment of the revenue.

I suggest for your consideration an enactment creating a board, to consist of the Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, who shall prepare and report to the next General Assembly a codification and revision of all the revenue laws of the Commonwealth, with power to frame a system which shall equalize assessments, increase the revenue and regulate its prompt collection. Such a report would be attended with inconsiderable cost, and could not fail greatly to remedy existing evils in our revenue system.

I recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be empowered to sell the turnpike stock belonging to the State.

A considerable loss has already occurred from non-action upon this subject, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of that species of property. As railroads increase, turnpike stock must decline. It is estimated by the Auditor that more than a quarter of a million dollars can now be realized from a sale of this stock, and applied to the redemption of State bonds. A still further depreciation must follow. It brings in little or no revenue. So large an amount should not be lost from a failure to provide for a speedy sale. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be authorized to loan, on call, money on hand upon State or United States securities.

INSURANCE BUREAU.

I am gratified to inform you that the Insurance Bureau, created by a law at your last session, was fully organized on the 20th of May, and is now in successful operation. The Auditor of State, upon whom the selection of the Commissioner of Insurance devolved, has been eminently successful in securing for that position the services of Gustavus W. Smith, a native Kentuckian, who brings to the faithful discharge of the duties of this responsible trust industry, energy, ability and worth. His valuable and instructive report, which will be laid before you, shows him to be thoroughly versed in the theory and principles of life assurance, and fully vindicates the truth of the statement that a better selection could not have been made.

There are now one hundred and fifty-two insurance companies operating in the Commonwealth. Of these sixteen were incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, and one hundred and fifty-one by other American States, and five by foreign governments. In addition, four Kentucky companies have ceased to do business, and gone into liquidation, and four others are reported as declining to do business.

When we remember that two thousand millions of dollars are estimated as already invested in the purchase of policies issued by insurance companies, whose operations are daily expanding everywhere, that the practical operation of life assurance companies have been heretofore involved in mystery, it must be a source of profound satisfaction to the people of Kentucky that a Bureau has been successfully established within the Commonwealth, under the sanction of law, where, by accurate calculations of competent and faithful actuaries, any policy-holder can promptly acquaint himself with the real condition of the affairs of any company; the extent of its business; the actual cash value of policies issued, and what constitutes a fair premium for any proposed contract of insurance; and yet this Bureau—so invaluable as a safeguard against fraud, ignorance and imposition—has been put into successful operation without the increased expenditure of one dollar to the State.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I herewith submit the annual report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. It sets forth the condition and requirements of the institution.

I have received no reports from the Western Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or the Institution for the Blind. As soon as they are received I will submit them.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

The annual report of this charity has not been received. The additional wing has been put up and covered in, and adds greatly to the general appearance of the building.

PENITENTIARY.

I regret to inform you, that, upon the 1st of October last, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, p. m., a fire occurred in the Penitentiary, by which the northern portion of the large three-story building, known and used as the hemp department, was destroyed, together with the engine, hackles, looms, chain-wheels, filling-wheels, heating pipe and calendar contained therein. A quantity of hemp belonging to the present lessee was also consumed.

By the prompt and efficient exertions of the Fire Department of Frankfort, which are entitled to the highest commendation, the western half of the building was saved.

None of the convicts escaped, and many of them behaved with marked propriety, and exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire.

All efforts to ascertain with certainty the origin of the fire have, up to this period, failed. The estimated loss to the Commonwealth will not exceed thirty-seven thousand dollars. I submit the report of the Inspectors of the Prison, detailing the incidents of the calamity.

The law imposing the duty on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of rebuilding, in the event of a fire in the penitentiary, limits their appropriation of money for that object at ten thousand dollars. They advertised for proposals to reconstruct, within the stated period, a building, in all respects similar in dimensions and material to the one destroyed. The lowest bid was that of Messrs. Haly & Brawner. They proposed to reconstruct one described in the proposals within forty days, for $14,999, to accept of the Commissioners' ten thousand dollars as the work progressed, and to look to the General Assembly for the balance of their bid.

In view of the large number of convicts who, in the event of not rebuilding, would be without employment, and the equitable abatement which the present and prospective lessee might justly demand on that account in the rental they had agreed to pay to the State, the Commissioners deemed it expedient to rebuild, and awarded the contract to Messrs. Haly & Brawner on the terms proposed. They have completed the building within the time and upon the terms stipulated, and there is due them, in addition to the amount already advanced by the Commissioners, the further sum of $4,999, for which I recommend an appropriation.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on 1st January, 1871, was 680. Of these 645 are males and 35 females. The number received during the past year was 319. The number discharged on time during the year was 192. The number of deaths during the year was 20. Of the whole number of convicts 366 are white and 314 are colored.

The number of convicts is increasing so rapidly that I suggest whether the area of the prison, with a view to health, should not be increased by taking down one of the walls, and inclosing more ground already owned by the Commonwealth.

The report of the present lessee will soon be laid before you, and, I doubt not, will exhibit the same judicious and humane management of the institution which I have every reason to believe has hitherto marked his administration of its affairs.

I should fail in the discharge of my duty if I did not earnestly repeat my sincere conviction of the absolute necessity for a thorough change and reformation of the existing prison system, as urged in my last annual message.

HOUSE OF REFORM.

I submit the annual report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the State House of Reform. The original appropriation for the construction of the building was thirty-eight thousand dollars, of which twenty-three thousand have been paid. The building will be completed and ready for use by the 1st of July. It will accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred boys. Five thousand dollars additional is reported as necessary to supply the heating apparatus and fixtures to the building. I recommend that prompt provision be made for this sum, together with the balance of the original appropriation outstanding and unpaid. Kentucky will then boast of another imposing structure, most advantageously located, dedicated to a long needed and most beneficial charity.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

I have the honor to lay before you a communication from the Secretary of War, requesting the legislative assent of this Commonwealth to the purchase by the United States of the National Soldiers' Cemeteries at Louisville, Lexington, Danville, and Frankfort.

Similar assent as that now asked for was yielded by Kentucky to the United States as to the National Cemeteries at Camp Nelson, Lebanon, Mill Springs, Perryville and London, by an act approved 9th March, 1867. I recommend that its provisions be extended to the cemeteries designated in the letter of the Secretary of War.

STATE CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The amount collected during the past year on the debt due by the United States to this Commonwealth is $173,884 57. The amount still due is $1,193,761 86, which will be further increased by amount of expenses of Quartermaster General's Office, assumed by the Government of the United States.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Morton, and is now pending in Congress, to pay interest on State war claims. Should it become a law, ours will be increased three quarters of a million. Our Senators and Representatives will doubtless give it their earnest support. The act of Congress repealing the general appropriation of July 21, 1861, for the payment of State war claims takes effect on 30th June, 1871, and necessitates extraordinary exertion in our efforts to collect the balance, which is due us before that period.

Since the act passed by you and approved 15th March, 1870, touching the State Agency, the Quartermaster General of Kentucky has spent a large portion of his time in Washington, and given his active personal supervision to the settlement of this debt. I should be derelict in my duty if I failed to express the high commendation which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund believe to be so justly due to him, not less for his exertions in pressing the collection than in the success which attended the effort.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund did not exercise the authority conferred upon them by the act approved March 15, 1870, as to the appointment of an agent to assist in the liquidation of this claim. It is self-evident that the efficiency of any agent must generally depend on an intimate knowledge of our whole claim, its history, the proof taken in support of its various items, and the precedents established by the Treasury Department in former adjudications and settlement of similar claims. None possessed this knowledge to the extent of the Quartermaster General, and his presence was therefore essential at Washington. If aid was required, the Quartermaster General would be better informed than the Commissioners as to what particular point and at what particular time such aid might become necessary. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will prepare and submit an act amendatory of that of March 15, 1870, which I have no doubt will meet your approval.

LABOR AND EMIGRATION.

I again respectfully recommend the establishment of some agency through which foreign capital and labor may be induced to seek investment and settlement in this Commonwealth. The want of labor is beginning to be seriously felt, and we must look to the teeming hosts, daily leaving the Old World, to find a home in the New, to increase our population and supply our wants.

This can never be accomplished unless some step is taken to acquaint emigrants, before leaving their own country, with the advantages offered by Kentucky as a place of permanent settlement. A very moderate expenditure would establish an Emigration Bureau at home, and send agents abroad who could not fail in their efforts to increase largely our farming population, and to supply the present demand for mechanics and laborers.

It is through such a channel alone that we can make Europe accurately acquainted with the low prices of our lands, under which lie such inexhaustible supplies of valuable coal and iron; our forests of lumber; our healthy climate; low rate of taxation; our extensive and expanding system of public schools; and the productive character of our soil.

In this connection I beg leave to submit a most interesting letter received from Blanton Duncan, Esq., a prominent gentleman of this State, who is now abroad, and whose experience from a long residence in Europe entitles his suggestions to high consideration.

An Emigration Convention was called by a large number of the Governors of the Western and Northwestern States, to be held at Indianapolis, in Indiana, on the 21st of November last, and to which I was strongly importuned to accredit two delegates from Kentucky. Without any authority save the request of one or two of the Governors calling the said convention, I appointed Robt. W. Scott, of Franklin, and Dr. R. J. Spurr, of Fayette, as delegates to said convention. The former was prevented by ill health from attending. Dr Spurr attended, and has forwarded to me a most interesting report of the proceedings of said convention, which I herewith submit.

LAW AND ORDER.

It becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity of prompt and more stringent legislation for the more perfect preservation of law and order. While in the main there is, perhaps, as much security for life and property in Kentucky as in the adjacent States, it can not be disguised that since the close of the war, and as a kind of outgrowth of it, lawlessness has, to a greater degree than ever before, displayed itself everywhere. During and immediately following the war, Kentucky, from its geographical position as a border State, was subjected to a more severe ordeal from this cause than her neighbors; and accordingly, during the first years of my administration, lawlessness, in some portions of the Commonwealth, manifested itself in formidable organizations, which defied the local authority, and perpetrated deeds of open violence under pretext of regulating order and punishing crime. By the use of the militia at my command, and the exhibition of my firm purpose to suppress such practices at all hazards, tranquility was restored, and there has not been for some time, in the localities which had suffered from some such lawlessness, any demonstrations having the semblance of organized resistance to the law. Still, in various portions of the State, there have been committed by lawless persons, acting in bodies, generally under cover of night, and sometimes in disguise, acts of violence upon individuals, either wholly innocent of offense or only subjects of criminal prosecution through the courts, most of which class of violators of the law have escaped detection and punishment.

To a too frequent exhibition of combined lawlessness, which it is equally unjust and pernicious to ascribe to political causes, and which should receive the proper condemnation of good men of all parties, and the countenance and apology, however indirect, of none, I must add a painful frequency in the occurrence of acts of individual violence, resulting in death. To the causes and remedies in both classes I invite your careful and earnest consideration, feeling assured that should your meeting together result in no other consummation than the correction of the evils alluded to, you will have conferred an inestimable service upon the State; for with the recurrence of such acts, and the eager publicity with which they are heralded abroad with magnified horror, the prosperity of the Commonwealth receives a continued check in preventing the flow of immigration and capital, which shrink from venturing within limits where life is represented to be so insecure.

Within the sphere of my official power, I have labored earnestly to correct these evils. As the head of the Executive Department of the State, I am charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are executed, and that violations thereof are punished; but there is a wide-spread ignorance throughout the State as to the means possessed by me, or at my command, for the successful performance of this public duty. The power of the Executive in this particular is not commensurate with his responsibility. The practical execution of the laws is with the local civil authorities, who are responsible directly to the people, and over which the Executive has no power or control in the initial redress of the law than a private citizen. The only warrant I can issue for the arrest of criminals, save in the extradition of fugitives, is in the nature of a reward, limited by law to five hundred dollars, and only then upon the petition of the County Judge or some designated civil officer. In every instance in which crimes have thus been officially brought to my notice, I have not failed promptly to respond, and aid by my proclamation for the arrest of offenders.

The other agency at my command, in the suppression of violence or in the execution of the law, is through the militia of the State. In its use I am, however, quite as much restricted as in the matter of proclamations. My authority extends no further than to order out the militia of a county, upon the application of the local authority setting forth the necessity of their use in support of the civil power, or in case of imminent danger of riot. The same authority is vested in the judges of the various courts, and in sheriffs and mayors of cities. Upon several occasions, when applied to, I have ordered out the local militia, but without authority in ordinary cases to act, except in response to the call of the local officers charged with the execution of the laws, little good has resulted in these latter cases, save in the moral effect of such demonstrations.

What is the most efficient remedy for the suppression of these growing evils rests exclusively with you. Whether in the establishment of a well-organized police system, under an efficient head, or in some other way, must be determined by the law making power. I am quite sure that no measures can be completely successful without conferring upon the Executive additional power, in any sudden emergency, to act, where the public security requires it.

MILITIA.

In this connection I desire to repeat my suggestions as set forth in previous communications, for the absolute necessity of a thorough reorganization of the militia as an important adjunct in the enforcement of law. The highest duty which the State owes to the citizen is to encircle his individual right and interests with the solid safeguard of absolute legal security. No man is free who is not protected from injury. The necessity of a State militia to the safety and good order of society has never been questioned. Its establishment is enjoined by the Constitution, and its effective organization should be provided for by law. Our present statutes are notably deficient, and require thorough revision. The bare knowledge of the fact that a disciplined and active volunteer militia, thoroughly drilled and equipped, was ready at a moment's warning, upon the call of the Executive, to maintain the law and protect the individual from any lawlessness, which would trespass upon his rights, would of itself be a terror to the law-breaker. With the single view as an auxiliary to aid me in the execution of the law, I have sought to make the militia as effective as possible by an encouragement of the volunteer system, authorizing, upon proper legal application, the organization of such companies as, existing without pay, should become disciplined to arms, and be ready at the call of the civil authorities to maintain the law. When called into active service they receive the same pay as soldiers of the United States army, and are subject to similar regulations. The arms of the State are issued upon the execution of satisfactory bonds for their safe keeping, which constitutes the only contribution made by the State towards their organization. Their further equipment is wholly a matter of private expense. Much of the additional expense required to render our system thoroughly effective, without cost to the State, could be realized from a proper system of fines for failure to attend ordinary militia duty, and for which there is now no provision.

The organization of these volunteer companies was, at one time during the past summer, made the subject of severe criticism on political grounds, and I was urged by gentlemen of high character, and entitled to my respect, to disband them, and withdraw the State arms in their possession. I was satisfied that this appeal rested on a total misapprehension of the objects and purposes of the organization, and did injustice alike to the militia and myself. I declined to disband, and have endeavored to demonstrate, as far as has been in my power, that the organization looks only to the highest good of the State, as the impartial conservator of the peace in conjunction with, and in subordination to, the civil authority. Whatever may be the political views of the members, they are not political adherents to whom arms have been distributed. I have neither known or inquired into the political opinions of any who have organized and applied for arms. No such test has been, or ever will be applied, during my administration. Their mission is a higher one, and the object of their organization seeks a far nobler end. They are the citizen soldiers of Kentucky, whom I would inspire with the conviction, irrespective of all political bias, that they constitute the conservators of law and order in peace, as they are to be the defenders of her honor in time of war, should the necessities of their country ever demand it.

I refer you to the Adjutant General's Report, which will be laid before you, for the detail of the volunteer organization existing in the State.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

I commend to you the able and well-digested report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, published since your adjournment. The appreciation by the people of Kentucky of the necessity of a thoroughly organized and complete system of instruction of the masses has been fully vindicated in their ready supply of a school fund amply sufficient, now, to place our common schools on a solid and permanent basis. I refer you to the interesting details and statistics of this report and warmly recommend its suggestions.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

I respectfully suggest that an increase in the salaries of the Circuit Judges would seem to commend itself as a measure demanded by the highest considerations of public policy, not less than by the strongest claims of intrinsic justice.

The rates of living and all the necessaries of life have greatly advanced since the present salaries of the Circuit Judges were fixed. The price of labor has been doubled. Salaries and wages in every condition of life have been largely advanced. By what standard shall it be deemed just to continue judicial salaries at a rate which scarcely supports the judge, and pay him that pittance in a depreciated currency?

I pass over the arguments deduced from the necessity of an independent and fearless judiciary. They are strong and well known. But I beg leave to suggest that while the Government of the United States is paying its Supreme Judges $7,500 per annum, we are paying ours but four thousand, and our Circuit Judges but little over half the sum last named. In this hour, when centralization is encroaching upon the rights and local self-government of the States, are they less in need of fearless, able, independent judges than the Federal Government? Are they less willing or less able to pay an adequate compensation? It is a reflection upon the people of Kentucky to say that they are unwilling to pay the judicial officers good salaries.

If we would keep men of mind and influence true to their State, and in its service, let not the State be niggardly to her judges.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

My views upon the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the policy of its adoption, were fully expressed when I submitted it for your action. They have undergone no change.

Since your adjournment, it has been officially declared to have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and to have become a part of the Federal Constitution. The validity of its adoption is a question which belongs alone to the judiciary.

Two general elections have occurred in Kentucky since the declaration of its ratification. The large class of persons whom this amendment clothed for the first time with the right of suffrage in the Commonwealth exercised that franchise on both occasions with unrestricted freedom. The testimony from every portion of the Commonwealth justifies the statement that a more quiet and orderly Congressional election has never occurred than that which took place in this State in the month of November last. Whether further legislation is required for the purity or freedom of elections may well be submitted to your consideration.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The argument of the cause now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, directly involving the validity of the act of Congress, known as the Civil Rights Bill, would have taken place during the first week in December last but for the indisposition and absence of the Chief Justice of the United States. It is expected to be heard before a full bench during the early part of next month.

Soon to retire from the Executive chair, and to dissolve my connection with the State Government, I cannot close this communication without bearing my willing testimony to the fidelity, zeal and industry with which all the duties have been performed by those associated with me in the different agencies of the State Government during my administration of its affairs.

I shall carry with me in my retirement a grateful recollection of the friendship and courtesy which has always marked our official relations and rendered them so agreeable.

Assuring you of my cordial concurrence in all measures tending to promote the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, I earnestly trust your deliberations and action may tend to the prosperity and happiness of her people.

J. W. STEVENSON.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Is Precipitated Through a Bridge Below Memphis and Burned—Ten Persons Killed and Burned To Death.

AN APPALLING SCENE.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—A terrible railroad accident occurred a few miles below this city, on the Tennessee Railroad, this morning, by which eight persons, mostly negroes, were killed or burned to death. The train due here at 11:40 flew the track on the trestle-work over Noncconah creek. The engine and baggage car passed over in safety, but the emigrant car, in which there was a number of negroes, fell through a distance of 20 feet, and, catching fire, was totally consumed, with its cargo of human freight. The two remaining passenger coaches were left standing on the track, the foremost one having flew the track just as it reached the break in the bridge, and stopped just in time to prevent its fall to the ground. When the rumor first reached the city the excitement ran high. It was reported that fifty persons had been killed outright, and as many more wounded. Upon investigation it was found that four negroes, who were in the forward car, had been burned alive, the flesh from one, a child, having been completely burned from its bones, leaving them a charred mass, and the others were burned to a crisp, rendering recognition wholly impossible.

LATER.—Parties who have just arrived from the scene of the wreck state that the bodies of three more persons horribly burned have been taken from the wreck, making a total loss of eight persons, one of whom is supposed to be a woman. Some fifteen or twenty passengers were bruised and burned, but, with one exception, none fatally. A little son of Mr. Davis, of Texas, was badly burned, and will probably not recover. The wounded were brought here, and every attention was shown them. The break will be repaired to-morrow and trains be running regularly.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—The accident on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad this morning was more terrible than at first reported. As the train was crossing the iron bridge in Noncconah Bottom, five miles south of here, the axle of the baggage-car broke, and the second-class passenger-coach was dashed down an embankment, and immediately took fire and burned rapidly.

Peter Kirby, the conductor, standing by the stove at the time, was dashed against it and severely burned, but managed to extricate himself from the debris and climbed out of the window and worked heroically to save the poor negroes with whom the car was filled, who were screaming for aid. But such was the rapidity of the flames that nearly all who were injured were burned to death, as the heat prevented those who were uninjured from assisting.

The next passenger coach was dashed through the bridge and literally smashed. Though few, its occupants were seriously injured. As soon as news reached the city, a number of surgeons and others repaired to the scene, and everything was done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought here to the hospital.

The following list is incomplete, as the surviving negroes were so badly frightened that they can give no accurate report of the number or names of the lost:

Killed—Sallie Ames, Senatobia, Miss.; Noah Delhonta, aged 5 years; Daniel White, wife and two children, all colored, Grenada, Miss.

Fatally injured—A youth named Davis, Horn Lake, Miss.; Wm. White, omnibus agent; Charles Scols, newsboy; Mary Dulinta, Grenada.

Severely—Brad. James, wife and mother, colored, Hernando, Miss.

Slightly—Peter Kerby, conductor; C. C. Thompson, Chulahoma, Miss.; Felix Denny, Horn Lake, Miss.; W. B. W. Algin, Desota county; Mr. Sam Rener, Horn Lake.

William White and Charles Peccols were pulled out of the burning car by Conductor Kirby, and thus escaped an awful death, though but little hope is entertained of their recovery. The screams of the sufferers so appalled many that they were unable to afford any assistance. After the fire had died out, a skull, supposed to be that of Dan White, was found in the top of the stove.

☞ The Salt Lake News says: "The prevailing notion in the scientific world is that the process of petrifaction, except in certain springs, possessing rare and very peculiar properties, requires an indefinite period of time for its accomplishment. But this theory, which has had some opponents, is at length finally exploded by a circumstance which has taken place in this office, namely: The petrification of a potato in the course of a year. In the fall of last year several pieces of potato were thrown under the imposing stone in the typos' office, where they have remained ever since. No notice was taken of them until to-day, when it was found that the process of petrification was going on, being so perfect in some of the pieces that they had more the appearance of dark flint rock than anything else, and required a smart blow from a hammer to break them."

☞ A Boston illicit distiller of whisky, who was fined $200,000 under the United States revenue law, and failed to pay, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in whatever jail in the State suited him best. He chose Lenox, and, with his wife, occupies nicely-furnished rooms there, being allowed the liberty of the jail and the privilege of going to the post-office.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Quorum—Cincinnati on Hand with a New Charter—Her Attorneys Organizing an Active Lobby with that $80,000—Negro Testimony—The Frankfort Election, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 5, 1871.

Each train that came in yesterday, after adjournment, brought accessions, so that by last night the office of the Capital Hotel, the place where members most do congregate, presented quite a thronged and lively appearance, completely setting at rest all doubt as to the presence in Frankfort of a quorum. This morning there were additional arrivals; and when 10 o'clock, the hour for assembling, arrived, both Houses were pretty full.

The apprehension has been expressed that, beginning as the session does, when everybody likes to be at home to make arrangements and settlements for the year, its first week would find at the State-house "a beggarly account of empty boxes." I congratulate our legislators on the manner in which they have proved the prophesy fallacious, and trust that, as in the matter of attendance, they have commenced so well, they will not weary in well-doing, but remain, all of them, constantly and faithfully at the post of duty, until all important business before them shall have been disposed of. If an adjourned session was necessary, care should be taken that it is not prolonged beyond the shortest time in which the work can be done.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

After the organization of the respective houses to-day a joint committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Stevenson and inform him that they were in readiness to receive any communication he might have to make. This duty having been performed, the message was sent in and read by the Clerks. The document having been referred to the appropriate committees, the usual resolution for printing was made and adopted.

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

The Senate adjourned soon after the reading of the message. The House, however, remained in session until about noon, and a good many "leaves" were obtained—most of them, of course, for bills of little general interest. Several of them, however, were of considerable importance, and not the least among them was that for the incorporation of

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

which Mr McKee, the very able Representative from Garrard, introduced, and for which (i. e., the preparation of the bill) he asked that a committee consisting of Messrs. Wolf, of Kenton county; Myall, of Bourbon; Chrisman, of Wayne; Cantrell, of Scott, and McKee, of Garrard, should be designated. Judge Phister, of Mason, whose powerful speech on the Cincinnati bill, last session, few of the COURIER-JOURNAL's readers can have forgotten, thereupon arose in his place, and after calling the attention of the House to the fact that the rule required all railroad charters and bills to be referred to the Railroad Committee, asked if the reference proposed was intended to take the consideration of the proposed bill out of the hands of that committee. On being assured that such was not the intention he interposed no objection, and Judge McKee's resolution was adopted. I understand that the Cincinnati "Trustees" have prepared a bill, and that it has for weeks been in the hands of a trusted few; and, though it is declared that the proposed measure has been divested of all exceptionable features, and ought to be accepted at once by the Kentucky Legislature, it is clear that that is all "bosh." Nothing can or ought to be acceptable to the Kentucky Legislature in the way of a railroad charter but one to Kentucky corporators asking no unusual privileges, and of the plain, old-fashioned sort. That the Cincinnati Trustees will not have.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

I wrote you yesterday that Cincinnati would leave no stone unturned, no means untried, in the attempted passage of her railroad bill through the Kentucky Legislature. Already one of the Southern railroad "trustees" and several gentlemen, said to be accredited advocates, have put in their appearance, and are doing the agreeable as deftly and skillfully as they know how. I take it for granted that in due time the banquet hall will be thrown open, and that our Cincinnati visitors will essay to show Kentucky law-givers what clever fellows they are, and what a very nice and proper thing their railroad scheme is through the instrumentality of wine and wassail. A very small portion of the $80,000 appropriation made by the Cincinnati Common Council will suffice for that.

COMING IT RATHER STRONG.

All this is very fine, but are we not paying too dearly for our whistle? In other words, are not these Cincinnati civilities and luxuries altogether too costly for Kentucky legislators to indulge in? Of course we are always glad to see our Porkopolitan neighbors when they come among us disinterestedly and in a friendly way; but then, when we consider what these little endearments from Cincinnati cost the tax-payers of our State, it would scarcely be strange if our gratitude were not overweening. It is difficult to approximate the expense to the Commonwealth of pressing upon the Legislature the Southern railroad bill last winter, but the actual expense certainly amounted to many thousands of dollars, and valuable time, which ought to have been devoted to really necessary and important legislation, was consumed. And now Cincinnati, or more properly speaking, the "Cincinnati Trustees," propose to renew the agitation and play the same game over again. The subject of the Southern railroad was wholly exhausted last session, and your correspondent is most decidedly and emphatically of the opinion that, even at the risk of being regarded as a little churlish and inhospitable by our Ohio neighbors, it is a duty which members owe to the tax-payers of the State to cut this pleasant, little play of Cincinnati as short as possible. If a plain, straightforward charter is wanted, in heaven's name let it be granted; but let not more valuable time and money be wasted in the vain attempt to subordinate the independence of Kentucky and the property of Kentucky people to Cincinnati domination.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

This morning the Representative from Fayette asked for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the laws regulating testimony. The bill will provide for allowing negroes to testify in our State courts. Dr. Price assures me that in the advocacy of the proposed reform he is sustained by nine-tenths of his Blue-grass constituents. Thus is the strength of the Bourbons passing from them forever. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

STATE BANKS.

A resolution was presented in the House to-day asking Congress to repeal the law imposing the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of the State banks. It is certainly high time that the national bank system should cease to be forced upon the people.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

Hon. Lewis Perrin, who succeeds the late Senator Martin, and Hon. H. A. Tyler, the successor of Judge Lyndsay, were to-day sworn in.

Representative S. W. Brents, of Barren, was to-day appointed by Speaker Bunch as Gen. Duke's successor on the Railroad Committee, and Wm. F. Barret, of Louisville, as General Lewis' on the Committees on Election and Judiciary.

THE FIRST ENACTMENT OF THE SESSION.

A bill to-day was originated by Senator McAfee, and passed both Houses, cutting off from the corporate limits of the town of Nicholasville a certain portion of it known as Harveytown, inhabited, I understand, almost exclusively by negroes. The election for municipal officers is to take place, I believe, on Saturday next.

THE FRANKFORT ELECTION.

Things are, I think, progressing favorably for the Democratic ticket in the Frankfort election of next Saturday. This evening a mass meeting is to be held at the Court-house, when Hon. J. M. Alexander and Hon. J. Q. Chenowith, of the Senate, and Hons Ben. Hardin and Thos. Corbitt are to speak. Democrats of Frankfort, stand to your colors! Z.

Reduction on Teas, Coffees and Spices.

On the first of January the tax on all the following-named articles of daily use was reduced, per pound, as stated:

Articles.	Reduction, Cents.	Articles.	Reduction Cents
Teas, all kinds	10	Allspice	10
Coffees	2	Allspice, ground	10
Cocoas, ground	4	Pepper, all kinds	10
Sugar	1	Ginger	3
Cinnamon	10	Nutmegs	30
Mace	15	Cloves	15
Currants	2½	Prunes	2½

In anticipation of this reduction, large quantities of all these articles have been imported and kept in warehouse, to be drawn out for sale as soon as the reduced taxation goes into effect. Provided with this list, let the public test their grocers. The reduction of the duty has reduced the cost of all these articles per pound to the amount of the sums stated in gold, and, consequently, the retail price ought to fall with that of the cost to the importer.

☞ A Montana paper says: "Many have seen and admired the rock globes found on the Cannon Ball river, which empties into the Missouri several hundred miles below this point. They are perfect spheres, varying in size from marbles to many pounds weight. Broken open, the center is found to closely resemble iron ore, and they give forth an unmistakable metallic ring when struck with a hammer. Another stream has been found in eastern Montana in which these wonders abound. The popular notion of their formation is that they are the result of descending lava, which has been thrown up to an immense height by volcanic convulsion—the same physical law acting that is applied in the manufacture of shot."

The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer says the Kansas cattle trade next year will not be confined to beeves, as heretofore, but will embrace stock cattle of every description, such as cows, calves, yearlings, etc. The Inquirer reports that the ruling price for beef cattle is $12 per head for first class and $10 for second. In the counties west of Gonzales the stock-raisers are demanding $15 for choice beeves, but drovers are reluctant.

☞ A Duluth man had a wagon-tongue driven clear through him, and it took three men to pull it out, says the local paper; whereupon a Detroit journal brags of a citizen of that village who got a wagon-tongue into him, wouldn't bother any one to pull it out, and carried it for years in his body.

TREASURY SECRETS.

Ransacking the Vault of the Treasury of the United States.

QUEER RESURRECTIONS.

[Philadelphia Press Washington Letter.]

Nine locks are concealed in the solid door, and each more desperate and secret than the other. Three men only in the country understand this wonderful combination, but, as it is an established fact that no one ever dies or resigns in the Treasury, there need be no fear of a national calamity. United States Treasurer Spinner, Assistant Treasurer Tuttle, and Cashier Wyman are the men designated for the awful duty.

One gloomy afternoon the work of investigation began. The first object that saw the light of day was a box as much as the one dragged from the sea by the fisherman, but instead of being made of copper and fastened with the seal of the great Solomon, it was bound with red tape and bore the waxen seal of some deceased Secretary of the Treasury. When opened it emitted an odor of dead roses. The first article lifted from the box was a heavy square bottle, which contained the attar of roses. A considerable quantity of the precious fluid had made its escape, but quite enough remained to perfume the city, if this shall be considered necessary after the carnival has passed away. There was no paper to indicate to whom this attar of roses belonged, but tradition says that some East Indian prince sent it to Martin Van Buren; that it had once been deposited at the Patent Office, and afterward sent to the Treasury, in the year 1848. The next bottle lifted from the paper wrappings contained pearls. These were remarkably fine on account of shape, size and purity of color. Two of the pearls were the largest the writer has ever seen. They were oblong in shape, and these two must have given color to the fancy of "pearls large as pigeon eggs." As there was no way of counting these jewels, it was judged there might have been one hundred and fifty altogether. The next article was a small vial, containing diamonds. None of these were large, but they were very clear, and perfect in shape. It seemed as if they must have once been a part of some royal necklace which had been stolen. As is usually the case in calamities of this kind, the detectives only recover the smaller stones. There might have been a thimbleful of diamonds. Thieves evidently had been at work with the treasure, for the next article brought forth was the golden lining of a snuff box, but the jeweled cover and fragrant snuff were missing. Next came a gold ornament, which had once held together a pearl necklace. The silken string and tassel attached to it showed its East Indian origin. This, it appears, was the article left to show that some President or officer of the Government had been presented with a pearl necklace. It had been placed on exhibition somewhere, and thieves made away with it; but in order to secure what was recovered beyond all chances of future escape, the string and gold fastening were laid in this vault.

The next article brought forth was a tin box. There was no way to ascertain whether the box was originally intended for pills or matches. There was every reason to believe that the original "Pandora's box" had been found. But on opening it there was discovered a sealed paper containing gems, thirteen small diamonds of the finest water and four large pearls. A small piece of paper in the box had written upon it this interesting bit of information: "These jewels had originally been presented to Martin Van Buren, but had been stolen from a case in the Patent Office on the night of November 8, 1848." These unfortunate gems convey a most useful lesson: If Mistress Van Buren had worn her jewels, instead of placing them where thieves break in and steal away, she would have set an illustrious example, and the country would have been no poorer than it is to-day.

The second box opened contained counterfeit coins and dies. These had been deposited by M. C. Young, Esq., and they had been received from agents employed to detect counterfeiters. These bore the date of May 10, 1847. These relics were interesting to show how far in advance of their forefathers are the counterfeiters of to-day. Counterfeit greenbacks are made so perfect that it takes adepts employed purposely for the business to detect them, and they have to perform their work by the aid of the microscope. These counterfeit gold and silver coins could not deceive an infant of this generation.

The first package opened contained Confederate bills, bonds and small currency.

The second package were the spoils won by the United States in a lawsuit. This bundle of papers was found to consist of bonds received from Messrs. Redin and Feudall, per Henry May, amount $97 376 33, being the same received by them from Corcoran & Riggs on decree in case of United States versus Gardiner. Bonds of the State of Tennessee. Date of the oldest coupon due July 1, 1857. The Treasurer gave Mr. May a receipt therefor, and is directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to hold these bonds until he shall decide as to entries, &c. Dated April 9, 1855.

The third package was marked $24,963. Upon examination the mark and the contents did not exactly coincide.

The fourth package contained bonds, loan of 1848, returned October 10, 1857, marked $3,000.

Next in order came a box containing notes of the survey of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, from junction of Gila and Colorado to Pacific coast, deposited by Brevet Captain Hardcastle, United States Navy Topographical Engineers, June 11, 1852.

Fifth package, marked $3,059.64-100. On the outside wrapper was written, "Received of A. Smith, cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the within uncurrent funds, which had been held by said bank on special deposit, consisting of uncurrent bank notes."

Package No. 6 contained counterfeit State bank notes and legal tenders sent as specimens by J. E. D. Cousins, Chief of Police of St. Louis, Missouri.

Package No. 7 contained Confederate bonds held subject to the order of the Secretary of War. Total amount, $12,050.

Package No. 8 contained the sad relics left by a defaulting Treasury clerk in his desk. The man's name was E. French, and he was assistant disbursing clerk in the Treasury Extension. After he had absconded his keys, papers, and money were safely lodged in the vault. The money consisted of $50 in gold, $2 10 in silver, and one cent nickel. This package was dated September 24, 1859.

Package No. 9 was an immense bundle of valuables, no less than the substantial inheritance of the Smithsonian Institution. These riches consisted of bonds of the State of Arkansas, valued at $538,000. Several days were occupied in the careful examination of this national property.

No. 10 was a modest-looking package, and contained $2,000, and was left for safe keeping by some ancient Secretary of War.

Package No. 11 contained samples of United States demand notes, deposited by the Treasurer of the United States.

Package No. 12 contained one counterfeit plate, back of a ten-dollar note, deposited by Solicitor of the Treasury in July, 1864.

Package No. 13 was an envelope, and contained a check drawn by A. A. Cronchite, A. Q. M. of the United States army, on Assistant Treasurer United States, St. Louis. Amount, $375; date, December 2, 1863. Deposited by Fourth Auditor.

Package No. 14 contained $350, being notes that were stolen from Lieutenant James Brannaugh in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and forwarded to the Treasury for payment. Deposited by Treasurer United States, Oct. 29, 1866.

Package No 15 contained $14,500 in Virginia State bonds, deposited by Secretary of the Treasury as captured property from a person formerly acting as an officer of the late so-called Confederacy. Dated February 16, 1857.

Package No. 16 contained $50,000 registered bonds deposited as collateral security by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Package No. 17 contained 89 counterfeit ten-dollar notes, manufactured in Sheffield, England, and left on special deposit by W. A. Shannon August 23, 1863, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Package No. 18 contained $61,000 Texas indemnity stock, 5 per cent., deposited by Secretary of the Treasury, through W. H. Andrews, for safe keeping, subject to his order.

Package No. 19, an envelope, and contained bonds issued on account of Pacific railroad by State of Missouri. Deposited by Secretary of the Treasury January 4, 1868.

Package No. 20 contained bonds issued on account of Blue Ridge railroad by State of South Carolina. Deposited by Secretary of the Treasury, January, 6, 1868.

Package No 21 contained an envelope, deposited by Second Auditor, May 6, 1868, and consisted of a Monroe county (New York) certificate of $300. The above bond to be used as a voucher in the settlement of Capt. J. D. O'Connell's accounts.

Package No. 22 contained counterfeit Treasury and bank notes passed by and found in the possession of John B. Henderson, and cancelled by William B. Randolph, September 28, 1831. Deposited by the Treasurer May 26, 1868.

Package No. 23, one envelope, in which were found counterfeit legal tenders, fractional currency, and bank notes. Deposited by H. Johnson. The original deposit consisted of $268 in gold and silver, which was forwarded to the Mint in Philadelphia to ascertain its value. Amount of counterfeit currency, $614 01.

Package No. 24, deposited August 6, 1870, by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Alaska Commercial Company, containing five-twenty bonds. Whole amount, $55,000.

One box deposited in June, 1868, by the Secretary of the Treasury, contained the original Field medal, in case, struck at the United States Mint under resolution of Congress. The paper which accompanied the medal is copied verbatim:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to your address to-day, per Adams' Express Company, the gold medal struck at the Mint per your instructions for Cyrus W. Field, Esq., under the resolution of Congress authorizing the same. The medal is enclosed in a neat pearl case, with gold mountings, all of which were prepared from dies made from our new engraving machine. The mountings on the case are intended to harmonize with the object of the medal inside, and continue the expression of the same ideas. The fraternity of man, "ocean divided, is the true gem of the sea" (pearl). The trident of Neptune in the corners is the form used for the points of electricity, and express the real dominion or mastery of man; while the gold cable running around the globular part of the pearl continues the metaphor. The center, with the shield and crest of C. W. Field, with the arms of the United States and England on either side, and European arms right and left of them, expresses the binding of the nations by the cable; the small shield of America at bottom of cable, and the private arms of C. W. Field in the center or post of honor, is asserting the claim of the first place in the enterprise for the United States.

I inclose bill for the medal and case, amount of which please remit.

Gold coin	$593 60
Currency	42 30

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. R. LINDERMAN, Director.
Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

It will be rememb ered that Congress appropriated five tho[illegible] tion of this me[illegible] than one thousa[illegible] actually entered [illegible] true it is large and [illegible] but why should Co[illegible] thing in the [illegible] possible should be [illegible] most distinguished of [illegible] Only those gift[illegible] derstand the wretche[illegible] vices on its two [illegible] the heathen design [illegible] has been laid out on the [illegible] the medal itself. It would [illegible] can art if this medal and [illegible] be dropped into [illegible] chance of their future [illegible] Ward Beecher says when he [illegible] a cannon-ball and carried it [illegible] and obi mischief, the trouble [illegible] wards to find out what to d[illegible]

By the side of the Field med[illegible] found two boxes of jewels [illegible] Risley to the account of the [illegible] der date of December [illegible] June 16, 1869. These boxes [illegible] and sealed by Mr. H[illegible] Secretary of the Treas[illegible] abandoned property.] [illegible] boxes were not exam[illegible] subject to an order of the [illegible]

Package No. 25 con[illegible] posited by the postm[illegible] R. Atwell, subject to an order of the [illegible] missioner of Internal Revenue. [illegible] $1,000.

Package No. 26 is an envelope [illegible] P. Eichele & Co., St. Louis, [illegible] 1870, held subject to [illegible] sioner of Internal Revenue [illegible] lateral security, upon which [illegible] stamps were furnished. Amount [illegible]

Package No. 27 contained [illegible] the State of Louisiana and [illegible] leans. Amount, $1,4[illegible]6,500. A full examination was made of this June 9[illegible] by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, [illegible] in abandoned property division, [illegible] office, and in cash vault, Treasurer's office.

Package No. 28 is a number of Bank of [illegible] land notes that were purchased by Secretary Chase, to be used as a sample in the [illegible] Currency Bureau of the Department, and to be held until an order is received from the Secretary authorizing the sale of them. Dated July 13, 1865.

With the Bank of England notes the list ends. Messrs. Johnson and Underwood were employed several days in the long and careful examination of this va[illegible]. Some of the dates were found to extend back as far as 1822. Some of the papers were found to be inclined to crumble at the slightest touch, and had to be handled with the greatest caution.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Parties in the National Legis[illegible]—The Discordant Radicals—A Democratic [illegible]—Their Only Hope—Relying on Kentucky for Electioneering Buncombe—A Tale of Patronage and "Loot"—Sumner's Opinion of Hendricks.

GRANT'S RE-ELECTION.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1871.

Thad. Stevens was a great man in his way, but he wasn't a prophet. Three years ago he said: "The Republican party is the most powerful ever formed in this country. It will sway its destinies for the next twenty-five years." Even then, like the old man himself, his party had within it the seeds of decay, and now it is in the throes of dissolution. The "cohesive power of public plunder" will not save it, but only delay its ruin. Boutwell and the New England clique, and Cameron and Kelly and the Pennsylvania iron interest will have nothing but a high protective tariff. Wm. Cullen Bryant and "The League" will have "Free Trade," as they term it, but which is incidental protection. Schurz, Trumbull and the Western leaders demand the reduction of the tariff, and Horace Greeley scorns and spits upon this proposition. Grant, Babcock & Co. want San Domingo and "loot," and Sumner, Morrill and Patterson, of Vermont, will have none of it, and so the "happy family" is in a most unhappy condition. Out of this state of political chaos will come Democratic order, unity and success.

THE ONLY [illegible]

of the Radical leaders is that there may be dissensions in the Democratic ranks, or that they may repeat the New York Convention absurdity. "Sir," said a frank, [illegible] Kentucky Radical to me the other day, "nothing can save us but a merciful dispensation of Providence, or the [illegible] of the Kentucky Democracy." And right there I beg to suggest to your people that their action is more closely [illegible] than any other portion of the [illegible]. The revelations of your Convention, [illegible] speeches of your Representatives, [illegible] inconsiderate words of your leaders are perverted from their true meaning and [illegible] attempted to be used for political [illegible]. Pig-iron Kelly declared the other day that he wanted no better weapons for the [illegible] political campaign than the [illegible] of Mc-Creery about the "Arlington [illegible]" and the preamble of the amnesty resolution offered by Hon. [illegible] Jones in the House of Representatives the other day. Now your Representative did not mean to imply that secession was not a debatable question. He never was a secessionist. He sympathized with the South, yet opposed the war, which he [illegible] would prove destructive to the [illegible] that section. But there follows [illegible] "secession" in a resolution offered by a Kentuckian, and they don't want to know in what sense it is used. It is like flaunting a [illegible] in the face of a mad bull. Kelly & Co. are welcome, however, to all they make out of these trifling matters. Yet I draw attention to them that our people may see how [illegible] enemies are on the alert to turn anything however insignificant, to their own advantage.

THE GREAT QU[illegible]

The attempt to patch up a peace between those distinguished personages the President and Senator Sumner has failed. They have made a square issue, and neither of them desires any adjustment. Grant's friends say that Sumner has accepted this opportunity to break with the President, so as to punish him for turning out Jim Ashley, Governor of Montana, Motley, the Minister to England, and refusing to appoint a creature of the Senator Marshal of Massachusetts. Sumner denies, of course, that he has any personal feeling, and declares that he is governed by public considerations. Grant said the other day [illegible] opposition was a piece of assurance, [illegible] "the press and the party indorsed the measure."

WHAT SUMNER SAYS.

Sumner defies them to remove him from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and they cannot if they would. The strength of the Senate has been polled and the movers of the measure have abandoned the idea, knowing it would fail. The Senator denounces in strong terms the attempt to dragoon Senators into the support of a measure which, he asserts, is so clearly a "mere job" put up for the benefit of a few needy adventurers, including several intimate friends of the Executive. Said Sumner a few days since, "I oppose this measure on principle, and not for any man, not for the President nor for any Administration will I deviate a hair's breadth from my conviction and judgment of what I believe to be right." In the same conversation, the Senator, in reply to a suggestion of a conservative ticket for the next Presidency, with ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, said: "Hendricks is a man of very great ability, fine morals, and great purity of character. Such a nomination would greatly increase its chances of success. It would be a formidable ticket." But Sumner deprecated the formation of a third party, at least at this time.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

Information received from creditable sources leaves no doubt that his Excellency the President will meet with serious opposition in his own party for a nomination for re election; and if he shall secure it by the promise or aid of official patronage, he will discover that then his troubles only begin. A tyro in politics, his incapacity as a politician was clear from the day his Cabinet was announced. His childish conduct about Stewart, of New York, and his inconsistency in selecting Boutwell, a protectionist, to fill the place originally intended for the free-trader (Stewart) demonstrated his weakness as well as his willfulness. He has blundered in every move since, and now all the leaders in the party, excepting those who "run him"—to use an expressive though inelegant term—feel contempt for him. There are men in the Republican party who, however much mistaken, as judged from our stand-point, have their convictions and act from principle. They deny that Grant is in any sense an exponent of their views, and I predict they will refuse to give him their support even if he shall be the nominee of the Radical Convention. They have, in fact, determined, if he is the nominee, to support a third ticket if it be possible to form one, and, at all events, to compass the defeat of Grant, regardless of the means required to assure it. But in the meantime they will work to overthrow Grant in the party. If they fail in this, the country will be made acquainted with their movements at the proper time.

JOHN SURRATT,

be it said to the discredit of the Mayor and the popular feeling in Washington, was not allowed to repeat the story of his connection with the plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln. The wretches who murdered his mother and who endeavored to bring him to the gallows hold high places under the government; but the unfortunate victim of their malice and wrath is not even permitted to tell the story of his misfortunes and their crime. The taste which presents him and his lecture to the public may not be approved, but his right to speak should not be denied. Mr. Seward no longer "tinkles the little bell," and the dead lion Stanton is less to be feared than the living mouse.

OCCASIONAL.

☞ The German list of losses No. 114 contains the name of a dragoon of the Nineteenth regiment, who was wounded by three saber thrusts in the back, three in the [illegible] two in the left arm, one in the head—[illegible] saber thrusts in all—at the battle of Vionville. The man must have a pretty vigorous constitution, for in spite of all his wounds he was cured, and has now returned to his regiment.

☞ David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, owns probably the finest copy of Shakspeare in the United States. It is a Boydell in [illegible] volumes, nine of letter press, interspersed with upward of 100 engravings, and the [illegible] consisting of 100 engravings by the greatest artists, and [illegible] proof impressions, [illegible] three. It cost originally $1,[illegible] and was purchased by its present holder, twenty years ago, for $500.

☞ The two most unfortunate [illegible] the war are at present at the [illegible]. They are a couple of soldiers, one [illegible] lost both arms and legs, and the [illegible] arm and both legs. Artificial [illegible] prepared for them.

☞ Because his girl "[illegible] a lovesick swain in Wisconsin [illegible] his troubles by drowning [illegible] boots and jumped into the [illegible] two feet deep, then [illegible] to wait till spring.

Courier-Journal.

[illegible], WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1871.

Notice to Subscribers.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always, when practicable, send drafts or checks or postoffice orders. When these cannot be procured, send the money, but always in a *registered letter*. We wish it distinctly understood we will not be responsible for money lost in its transmission to us by mail, unless it is in a duly registered letter.

"God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner."

The New York papers have already acquainted the public with the facts in the case of the refusal of the Rev. Mr. SABINE, of Madison Square, to officiate at the funeral of the late GEORGE HOLLAND, the veteran and very much respected actor, of WALLACK's Theater.

It appears that Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, called on Mr. SABINE the day after Mr. HOLLAND's death, at the instance of one of the ladies of the player's family, who was Mr. SABINE's parishioner. Mr. JEFFERSON was admitted at once to the elegant establishment of the minister, who, perhaps, seeing in his visitor's appearance the prospect of a good fee, agreed to do the honors over the dead body of his visitor's friend. The matter thus arranged, some conversation ensued, when Mr. JEFFERSON chanced to refer to the deceased gentleman as a serious loss to the stage. At this the clergyman, who had no idea that he was vis-a-vis with an actor, and still less that this actor was the greatest of comedians, started. A thought struck him. He could make a good thing by refusing to perform at the funeral of a theatrical person. To the mind of a cold, professional gospeller, like SABINE, a cunning device is indigenous, and by habit, the deed came up with the thought as the blow of a thug follows the flash of a sudden opportunity. He started, not perhaps so well as the counterfeit presentment might have been done by a good melo-dramatist, but with sufficient effect—and drew back aghast. What, a play actor? His eyes went to the heavenly frescoes that decorate his reverend ceiling, thence descending to the figure of the angel that rests celestial on the fire mat; the soft-subduing glow of the half-lit chandelier and the rich, red shine of the satin brocades, and the sweet, ethereal whiteness of the lace-work, all mingling in a mild, religious suffusion, fell upon his child-like countenance; and he stood a moment as a new-made keeper of the Temple of the Holy Zebra, a gilt-edged god of the Church of St. ASPARAGUS.

"No," he murmured in those mellifluous tones which Miss FLORA MCFLIMSY declares to be so touching, "I can not pronounce the service of my church over the body of an actor."

No, he can not do that. He can say grace over a house full of shameless voluptuaries; he can drop precious comfort into the ear of a congregation of corrupt gold-gamblers; he can engage in countless legalized, nuptial harlotries and lower any number of first-class rascals into dishonored graves. He can swim in a sea of religious glory as long as he is paid a salary sufficient to sustain him at Saratoga and keep up his establishment in Madison Square. But he can not bury an actor. Ah, no! At the bare thought of a man whose life has been devoted to making men more charitable than they are by making them laugh, and in the presence of the man who, more than any of his countrymen, has poured into the well of human kindliness its sunniest, its purest and its most generous stream of Christian [illegible], this fashionable divine is appalled and ashamed; and he says, in his beautiful, chaste, and perfectly respectable way, "I can not say the service of my church over a play actor. You had better go to the little church around the corner." And JEFFERSON, moving out of the hot atmosphere of the grand saloon, very much as if he were warmed by the devil's own fagots, exclaims, "GOD bless the little church around the corner."

It is consoling to know that the comedian went to the little church around the corner; that he found a little man of GOD around the corner; that he found the heart of a fellow-mortal around the corner; that he found the spirit of a Christian preacher around the corner; that he found in that little church around the corner, a great, big soul, GOD love it! and that poor, old GEORGE HOLLAND was laid at rest by hands whose touch did not defile his burial robes, by lips whose tones did not sicken the air around his grave, by one whose presence did not call his own attendant shadow into the place of the dead, the shadow of the genius of damnation!

This revolting story is confirmed by the Reverend SABINE himself, who, in an interview with a Times reporter, gave the particulars as related without any modification or explanation. Indeed, unless denied, how could they be explained? They do not admit of explanation.

To speak of this SABINE as a florid and canting moral slush; to describe him as a greasy, well-fed and fat disgrace to the cloth he wears; to conceive him capable not only of gin and milk, but of every depravity; in short, to dismiss him as a tip-top sham, who peddles out hypocrisy to Fifth Avenue at twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year, and envies WALLACK's house because it draws better than his, are terms that do not cover the case, but which will have to answer in the absence of a REMBRANDT. The next thing we hear of him he will be playing the part of the Rev. HORACE COOK, and when he has rolled himself comfortably in the sewer he will have fulfilled his mission and found his level on this earth. A poor wretch truly; and may the Lord have mercy on his soul if it happens to be big enough to be administered on in the world to come.

But leaving him to the idols that surround him, leaving him to marry the FLORA MCFLIMSYS and to bury the SCROOGES of his congregation, leaving him to flourish at Newport and to swell with studied and prosperous frenzy in Madison Square, shall not all of us say with Mr. JEFFERSON, "GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER?"

☞ We are charged with sneering at General GRANT because he was once a clerk in a leather store; but the charge is unjust. We may possibly have said that we wondered what he had done with the capacity which enabled him to fill the position—we think it very likely we did say so—but we certainly did not intend the remark as a sneer.

☞ Why do they say that we sneer at Gen. GRANT when we incidentally mention that he used to be a clerk in a leather-store? Why, hang it, so far from thinking that he should never have been a clerk in a leather-store, we have always maintained that he should never have been anything else.

☞ "The atmosphere of the Executive Mansion," says the Boston Post, "is heavy with the miasma from the fens of corruption." Ah, well, don't be uneasy about the health of the present tenants of the building. We are all making arrangements to move them out after a while.

☞ The Rochester Union says: "The last instance of modesty is that of a lady who refused to wear a watch in her bosom because it had hands." Come, now—was it really because the watch had hands, or was it because the hands had no feeling?

☞ When a certain Senator advised Gen. GRANT the other day to "take a sober second thought about the San Domingo business," the President replied that it was absurd to ask him to take a sober thought about anything so soon after Christmas.

☞ The New York Sun thinks that an [illegible] number of years ago mastodons [illegible] quite common in that vicinity. It [illegible] is it that neither the Cardiff [illegible] SUSAN B. ANTHONY has [illegible] them?

A Lay Sermon for the Fire-Side.

This is the third New Year's day which has come to the COURIER-JOURNAL since the COURIER-JOURNAL began to go to the public; and, as everybody is making his bow and saying his good word, why may not we, too, button-hole the reader, point out our wares, and, while showering upon him the benedictions of the season, solicit the renewal of his patronage and the continuance of his favor? *Quid Rides?* We are very much as the rest, merely one of a company of poor players, holding the world but as the world howbeit kindly, striving constantly to fetch into the market that which is worth the price asked for it and to traffic fairly with our customers.

We now stand on the threshold, as it were, cap in hand. We are thankful for what we have received. In spite of many defects and a deal of censure, part of which we fear has been only too well deserved, the COURIER-JOURNAL has gone on prospering. It has strengthened in public confidence, grown in popular esteem, increased its circulation and its business, paid some of its debts, and otherwise moved and lived and enjoyed itself. For all of this, it is indebted to the legitimate sources of commercial life and the ordinary needs of the common people. By "common people," we mean intelligent, every-day, men and women, like ourselves, who depend on their labor for their livelihood, who know what is what, and also what it is worth, and who do not mean to put up with shams and nonsense in any form.

The COURIER-JOURNAL, these may rest assured, seeks nothing for which it does not return, or at least propose, an equivalent. It asks no consideration that does not answer to the presentment of obvious and clearly defined interests. It claims to be the servant of the people in the sense that every institution existing for a generally good and useful purpose is the servant of the people, that is, that it is conducted in the public interest as its conductors understand that interest, and not in any clique or class interest. It claims to reflect the wants and wishes of great masses of people as opposed to close corporations. It claims that, being independent alike of corrupt subsidies and corrupting official patronage, which are never conferred without being accompanied by exactions dishonoring to the press and dangerous to the people, it is able to hold its own against the encroachments of powerful combinations of professional or amateur speculators and adventurers, railway, municipal, and partisan.

This, we say, the COURIER-JOURNAL *claims* to be, and, if it *is* not, why, it will have to pay the penalty of hypocrisy. For the people are not to be duped by false pretenses. They have a mother wit that easily detects fraud. A newspaper that is perused by thousands of people every morning need not look to escape the most searching inquisitorial. In the long run it is known substantially for what it is. Its readers get a pretty fair average notion of its length, breadth, and thickness; and though it may please them ill to-day, it is like to please them better to-morrow, and one thing counter-balances another. Thus if it be really useful and honest, it takes deeper and firmer root in the affections of men and women, year by year.

The experience of the COURIER-JOURNAL has been in every way exceptional. For twelve months it was the only English newspaper published in Louisville. It had, therefore, to carry all the spleen and ill-will of disappointed applicants, of which there is generally a brigade at least, as well as the distrust of those who couldn't help the perhaps natural apprehension that it would use the exclusive privileges it possessed in some oppressive or proscriptive way.

The consolidation of three great old newspapers into one new one was the result of necessity, not of choice, and had been secured at great cost, in order that impending ruin might be averted. Neither the population nor the business of Louisville justified the sort of newspaper which the ambition of the town demanded. We did not use the advantage temporarily placed in our hands, however, usuriously. On the contrary, there has been spent this last year at least forty thousand dollars less on the paper than was spent when it occupied the entire field; and the first year of its existence it barely came out even, with no competition at all, paying hardly more than interest on its liabilities. But we have given and are still giving the public a journal out of all proportion to the size of the city, and one that could not exist a fortnight if it relied for its support on Louisville alone, or even on Kentucky. The circulation of the COURIER-JOURNAL outside of Kentucky—in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas and Indiana—is greater than its circulation in Kentucky, and it actually receives more advertising patronage from New York than from Louisville. Yet the whole amount goes into the pocket of Louisville, is spent here at home and inures to the benefit of us all. Every day and every week the COURIER-JOURNAL travels broadcast over the country, gratuitously advertising the trade of Louisville and otherwise fighting her battles. How well it has fought these battles it is not for us to say. We leave that to its readers, reminding such of them as sometimes assail it in the rear that its work in this respect costs them nothing, but is a service rendered without the least remuneration, nay, without the expectation of reward or even the desire for anything but that appreciation and good will which efficient and well-directed labor deserves of those who profit by it.

It has happened that we have had and have each day in the week to say "no" to a vast number of demands which are made upon us by people of every description. A politician, distinguished or otherwise, makes a speech and wants it published; an eminent clergyman comes with a religious or charitable document, which he thinks of public interest; a leading merchant appears with a communication, already rejected perhaps, which he wants published because the writer is a friend of *his* and *he* is a patron of ours. None of these persons seems to remember that the editor of a newspaper owes a certain obligation to the people; that, whilst always obliged for matter not to be otherwise obtained, he has a number of writers, newsmen and reporters under him whose business is to prepare whatever ought to be published, and that these, if competent, are not likely to overlook any essential point of the situation within reach, the question of insertion or non-insertion being not one of favor but of rule and duty. The rule is as clearly defined as rules in chancery, and it is the duty of the editor to be as impartial as a chancellor.

Take, as an example, the matter of recommending candidates for office. What interest has the general reader in that sort of literature? Just consider it. A runs for office, or wants to run. He gets B to write a fulsome puff of him. This is sent to us for publication. It comes, however, not as a prearranged matter of business, but with all the sanctimonious airs of an unbiased expression of the popular will. There is thus a direct falsehood as well as a wicked imposition proposed. We decline to be a party to it. We decline to help out the sham or to be imposed on. The matter is of no general interest. It is not an event, a transaction. It is not news. It only interests the candidate and his immediate friends. Therefore we put it on an advertising footing. It is *business*. We prefer to exclude it altogether; it is abominable and disgusting; it affronts the intelligence, the good taste and the common sense of the people. It is a vile old trick of played-out political harlots. We say to them: "If you want to have yourselves puffed by contract, pay for it." We say to the people: "Observe that this sort of thing is not what the strumpets who deal in it pretend it to be. It is merely business, paid for precisely as if the virtues advertised were dry goods or whisky." Nevertheless, because we have done this, we have been denounced by the dead-beats and vagabonds, who seek to make us a party to their dirty frauds, as selfish and mercenary. Such vagrants have not long to live, and, as we shall never cease to expose their tricks, we expect, in curtailing their lives, to earn the gratitude of honest men.

Concerning political topics we have not much to say. We are altogether satisfied with the result of our unyielding resolve to do our duty by our convictions and by our country, regardless of fear or favor. If the present aspect of affairs has not verified our course in every particular, we fail to read the signs of the times aright. We have not written from hand to mouth, nor consulted the passions and follies of the moment. Our aim has been to lay before our readers the same means of information which were accessible to ourselves, to speak of events freely, to let the people form their own judgments and to trust the issue to bear out and vindicate the soundness and integrity of our interpretations. If we are wrong, why, we are but human; but we are always considerate, let us hope, and we at least give our readers the chance that we have had to come to a right conclusion, claiming integrity, not infallibility.

It has been our lot to dissent from many of the opinions held by leading newspapers and politicians of our own party. On this point we want to say a word or two. It is our habit to speak our mind out freely. We have no concealments to make, and are not afraid to print whatever we think. We have never studied the hand-book of what is called "political discretion," or, as JOHN RANDOLPH used to call it, "pawlacy." It seems to us that in party matters, as in other matters, honesty is the best "pawlacy," and that a little indiscreet ventilation of one's own household is now and then good for the body politic. We should be unworthy the confidence of the people if we were simply the mouth-piece of men in office. The COURIER-JOURNAL is the organ of the Democratic party; the organ of Democratic opinions; the organ of Democratic progress; *not* the organ of Democratic office-holders, the body-servant of Democratic politicians. Of these it asks nothing. It will observe towards each of them the strictest impartiality. But it will criticise their acts with entire candor. A pretty government we should have if the press of each party should become the mere apologist of its placemen, and the conduct of affairs should go on doubling up and obscuring the maladministration of the agents of the people, without any restraining check or critical balance. That would be very good for the *ins*, but how about the *outs*? And, above all, how about the people and the public service?

Whenever a man gets into office his first thought is "how shall I keep this office?" To the extent that he is moved by this consideration he becomes less faithful and more selfish. So much is human nature. But his faithlessness and selfishness take a peculiar form. And this is very comical. He advances his pretensions instead of being grateful and modest; he grows in grace according to his showing, and presently he is an apostle, full-blown, and to differ from him, or to propose anything not countersigned by him, is treason to the party. We take a different view of it. Our notion is that he, of all men, is least able to establish lines of action and to issue orders of battle. He has always a personal motive which the mass of his fellows have not, and he ought to be watched and criticised constantly. To do this is not treason to the party, but duty to the party; and, when it is done in a truthful spirit, and not in the way of perversity, it is invaluable to the party.

So, when we say that the COURIER-JOURNAL is the organ of the Democratic party, not the mouth-piece of its politicians, we by no means imply that we are at war with the latter. We mean that we do not *belong* to them. We mean that they have their duties and that we have ours, and that, if we differ as to what is or ought to be, they must not undertake to question our fidelity or to read us out of a party in which we happen to hold rather the bigger hand. The reason is obvious. They always want something of the party. We want nothing. They are constantly shifting and changing and making new combinations and getting up meetings and conventions. We go along and spread our cards and play them "pat," making no combinations and not caring a cent who gets office and who doesn't, so that the winner be a good man. But even then we mean to keep our eye on him, for no man is so good as to be above suspicion. In a word, we support the Democratic party, whilst the Democratic office-holders are supported by it. The COURIER-JOURNAL costs the Democratic party nothing. The Democratic office-holders cost it much. They are not, therefore, in a situation to *drive*, especially if we don't want to *go*; and we are glad to see that they have settled down into the very sensible and matter-of-fact conclusion that the old rule of raising up tests and issuing edicts has played out that the people possess both a little sense and a little knowledge, that they are able to read and decide for themselves and are pretty sure to do so. This is a good conclusion. For the man in office, who is a bit inflated, may presently be out of office. He can't hope to stay in always. He must expect soon or late to be beaten at his own game. Then, when he loses his office, he is just a common man like the rest of us and will indorse, as the people do, all that we have said.

We don't say it ill-naturedly. We repeat that we have no quarrel with the politicians, or the office-holders except as they have sought to fasten one upon us. These "remarks" are intended simply to explain the relation which exists between us. If they will understand that relation they will discover that it is one of mutual and thorough independence, not one of ill-will or distrust; and neither party has anything to fear by it, so long as both do the clean thing.

They shall never find us factious or illiberal. They shall always find us, we trust, no less generous than just. But they must remember that we support the Democratic party because we believe it to be right, and not because we expect to profit by it—that we support it as an organized assertion of our own opinions on cardinal points—that, supporting it, we desire to see it successful, and that the earnestness of our counsels is the result of sincere convictions, which are entitled at least to respect. They have not unfrequently called the COURIER-JOURNAL to account for offenses alleged against the three papers on which it has risen. The COURIER-JOURNAL was established the 8th of November, 1868. It answers only for its own antecedents. It should be held responsible for nothing that preceded that period. But within its record, and by its record, it is ready to stand or fall, holding that it has done good service to the Democratic party, to the State and to the people.

But we must stop, really. We grow garrulous. TOM MARSHALL once explained how it was that he spoke seven hours by stating that he had a pitcher of gin and sugar on the stand. The more he drank, the more he wanted to speak, and the longer he spoke, the more he wanted to drink. Just so. The oysters which have been sitting before us have been uncommon fine. Already we begin to feel them going to our head. We meant—when we began—to end with a beautiful flourish of patriotic trumpets and fire-works; to crack a Sunday joke or two; to get off some nice rhetorical flourishes, and squirt a few poetical quotations at the sentimental. But it won't do. We dare not venture on slushy ground. Reading over what we have written, it strikes us as being a little solemn. It may strike the reader as being a little dull. It is too late to help it; even the pyrotechnics and the poetry we fear, wouldn't do it; so, we can only say, we didn't intend it, and hope that for it, and for all our shortcomings, the gentle reader will extend us the New Year's charity. May it be of that quality which wears and covers a multitude of sins. May it keep us company all the year!

Grant and Sumner.

In the last interview which Judge DOUGLAS had with Mr. BUCHANAN prior to the famous Lecompton war, the President reminded the Illinois Senator of the dangerous ground he was treading, and suggested, by way of illustration, the fate of CALHOUN and RIVES. "Sir," replied the little giant, "let me remind you that *General Jackson is dead*," and bowed himself out of the executive presence. Nevertheless, the caution of Old Buck was wise; its disregard proved the downfall of DOUGLAS; and, had there been no great national combustion, the chances are that, if he had lived, he would have lost his seat in the Senate, just as he lost the Presidency, which, like CLAY and WEBSTER and CHASE, he hankered after with a singular infatuation late and early.

Mr. SUMNER has never incurred the suspicion of an overweening desire to fill the White House. He has preferred to take his own course where he is, and has been regarded any time these twenty years as a perverse, and, in many respects, an impracticable politician. He is understood by those who know him personally to be vain, willful, obstinate, unamiable, and honest; an ingrate and a poltroon; a sort of compound between the hangman and the parson, with a dash of sentiment and ambition. His manners are lordly. His aspect is Roman. He affects the Ciceronic; but resembles DEBOOTS in the two particulars which that distinguished scion of the Royal militia represented as having proved his bane through life, that is, a martial exterior joined to the pluck of a chicken. In respect to SUMNER, however, the union has proved an advantage rather than a drawback. He has made his big front and grandioso airs pass for statesmanship, and his lack of courage to sneak by as philanthropy. Withal, he is an industrious and cultured man, with a taste for declamation and a talent for rhetorical patch-work, and, when his person is not exposed, is thoroughly aggressive, being sufficiently conceited and domineering to attempt any enterprise that promises to flatter his insatiate thirst for power and notoriety. Such, we say, is his character as sketched by his familiars. But there is a large and an extensively scattered class of people who have a very different notion of him. They began years ago by pitying him, and ever since they have forgiven his whims because they have believed him to be independent and upright. They read his speeches with delight. They watch his course with confidence. He is their model of a Christian statesman, who does not give up to party what was meant for mankind.

Thus Mr. SUMNER brings to his aid in the matter of San Domingo two elements which rarely act in concert, the element we have just named, and that larger element which believes the scheme of annexation to be a job, and considers the position of the Massachusetts Senator to be right in itself, and so supports it on its merits.

Gen. GRANT, on the other hand, seems to be an easy-go-lucky, good-natured, indelicate man, who has enough insensibility to balk at nothing, and is ready to pay all the offices within his gift for a good per centage in land or service. He runs the Administration as if it were a real estate exchange. To him the Government is an enlarged faro-bank. He is the dealer; and, whenever it is necessary to ring in a beveled deck, the cards are ready, marked and stocked. Personally, GRANT is a better man than SUMNER, certainly a more amiable and attractive man, and true to his friends as long as they stand by him and don't mind ugly work. He is also cool and resolute, has the thorough sporting temperament, and means mischief.

The relative positions of BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS, GRANT and SUMNER, bear no other resemblance than that which is superficial. BUCHANAN occupied and GRANT occupies the White House; DOUGLAS was a Senator and SUMNER is a Senator; but this is all. DOUGLAS was a party man. SUMNER is hardly that. BUCHANAN was a timid and scrupulous man in dealing with the public service. GRANT is certainly neither the one nor the other. DOUGLAS was amiable, ready and impulsive. SUMNER is brittle, heavy and disagreeable. BUCHANAN was stiff and cold, with an eye on propriety. GRANT is merely reticent, with an eye to business. SUMNER is not a match for MORTON in debate. DOUGLAS was the best debator of his time.

So things are mixed "considerable," as Mrs. GAMP would have it. 'Tis a pretty quarrel as it stands, and is not likely to abate in degree as it progresses. And it is likely to progress. Neither SUMNER nor GRANT is the man to draw out voluntarily, nor could they as the case is made up. It will go on perhaps increasing in bitterness, and, if the Democratic managers are wise, they can easily profit by it. SUMNER need not, and we dare say does not, fear the fate of CALHOUN and RIVES and DOUGLAS. The Presidency has not been his weak suit. The party has not been his specialty. Besides, he is apt to think, with the little giant, that General JACKSON and Mr. BUCHANAN are both dead. Besides, is he not pretty much of a giant himself?

Let us Have no Blood.

Now let us see what a reassembled Congress will do with San Domingo. We are apprehensive that the thing will yet end in personal violence—in the flowing of crimson tides of gore. When Senator SUMNER denounced Senator MORTON's resolution as an invitation to a dance of blood, little did he dream that his denunciation would come within less than an ace of provoking the President to invite *him* to a dance of blood—a perfectly sanguinary war-dance at Bladensburg. Little did he dream that in denouncing that resolution he was placing that godlike nose of his almost within the very grasp of an enraged BABCOCK—a BABCOCK who would rather wring a Senatorial anti-San Domingo nose any day than draw the highest prize in GOLLADAY's lottery. But such was unquestionably the case nevertheless. If it had not been for the merest, not to say the absurdest, accident in the world—the accident that Gen. GRANT was President of the United States—the chances are that either he or SUMNER would long since have had day's light flashing through him in the wake of an ounce of cold lead; and if the meeting had taken place, and GRANT had been made a demnition body by the unerring aim of the Massachusetts Senator, of course BABCOCK would have been on hand to resume the pistols and coffee where his fallen friend left off, and there is no sort of possibility that the thing could have been stopped short of two funerals at least.

We earnestly hope that the San Domingo business will now be taken up in a spirit of peace and brotherly love, and that it will be brought to a settlement without the effusion of blood. It is so exceedingly pleasant to see brethren dwelling together in unity that we must be permitted, as a personal friend of humanity and the national weal, to beseech Gen. GRANT, Gen. BABCOCK and Col. SUMNER—the last named of whom we thus brevet as a feeble mark of our admiration for his heroic courage—to make a united effort to quell their fiery, untamed spirits and to dispose of the business in hand without resorting to those extreme measures which are such a calamity not only to the widows and orphans that are made thereby, but to the nation at large, which cannot afford to lose any of these great and good men.

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> When pistols accumulate and blaze away;
> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
> A breath can make them, as a breath hath made—
> But GRANTS, BABCOCKS and SUMNERS, their country's pride,
> When once played out can never be supplied.

Let these gentlemen bear this solemn fact in mind—or in their vest pockets, if their minds lack the capacity to hold it—and refrain from that violence which highly adorns the savage, but which adds little or nothing to the general appearance of the statesman.

☞ It is said that BOUTWELL is not in accord with the President on the San Domingo question. Unless he, too, has some pecuniary interest in the job, you couldn't well ask him to be.

Exit a Patriot.

The final bow which Mr. FORNEY makes to his old Washington readers is neat, although somewhat artificial. He dashes his leave-taking, which is meant to be a union of dignity and grace, with a bit of appropriate sentiment, which is meant to be affecting. All this is well; but a story reaches us—by a private but reliable source—which blunts the edge of FORNEY's fine sentences at the same time that it explains the reason of his going. Not very long ago, our correspondent writes us, FORNEY went to the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department and said: "Mr. SAVILLE, how would you like to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury?" Mr. S.—"I am not particularly anxious." FORNEY—"If you will give the Chronicle certain printing, I can bring influence enough to secure you the appointment." "What printing do you mean?" asked SAVILLE. Here FORNEY went into specifications. He wanted certain printing taken from other Republican papers and given to his own. To this proposition FORNEY received a scathing reply. Mr. SAVILLE, in substance, said: "Col. FORNEY, I am well satisfied with my present position, and not at all anxious for the Assistant Secretaryship. But, if I were, I would scorn to do what you ask. You have waked up the wrong passenger." Thereupon FORNEY went to Mr. BOUTWELL, made charges against SAVILLE, and asked for his removal. BOUTWELL touched his little bell, and SAVILLE was soon face to face with FORNEY. This was an entertainment FORNEY had not expected. Then and there SAVILLE told the story we have just related, and FORNEY could not gainsay a word of it. Poor fellow, he was headed for once, and in the house of his friends. We have no doubt that this affair has had much to do with his determination to sell the Chronicle. On being asked the other day, by one of his friends, why he proposed to sell out and leave Washington, he replied: "Because I am not appreciated here." What a pity that such a patriot is not appreciated in the National capital! The future historian will make a note of this neglect, and ascribe it to the degeneracy and demoralization of the age.

Alabama Finances

The annual report of State Auditor of Alabama for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, has just been published, and the Montgomery Advertiser calls attention to some facts and figures therein which show the sort of economy with which the Radicals have administered the government. The bonded debt of the State is put down at $5,382,800, with an annual interest thereon of $316,346. Upwards of $3,200,000 of this debt were borrowed in New York and London, at 5 per cent., in 1866-'67, while $1,300,000 were borrowed in New York, in 1867-'68, at 8 per cent., involving an annual payment of $40,000 interest in excess of the former rates. "We should like to hear," says the Advertiser, "why this additional interest should be charged on a comparatively small sum raised in the same money market in the same year, when the larger sum seems to have been obtained at such a reasonable rate. The credit of the State, we presume, was equally good throughout the year, and we cannot conceive of any fluctuations of the money market to warrant such a wide difference as is here presented. Indeed, it was the boast of the Radical party that the credit of the State was never so high as when they had the control of its affairs." The report shows further that the clerks, permanent and temporary messengers and servants employed at the Capitol, cost the treasury upward of $31,000; that the fuel, lights, stationery, fittings and furnishings, &c., at the Capitol cost $41,000, and the public printing and binding $44,000; that the Secretary of State was paid $4,582; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, $6,305; and that a carpetbagger who was a State Senator, the sheriff of Wilcox county and a professor in the State University at Tuscaloosa, received $7,184 and was furnished a house free of rent. These are a few samples of economy under the Radical *regime*, now happily ended, it is to be hoped, forever. There are dozens of others quite as comforting to the tax-payers of the State.

☞ It is said that M'lle AIMEE, JIMFISK's new prima donna, wears a pair of ear-rings worth eighty thousand dollars, presented to her by the Emperor of Brazil. If the Empress has ever been made aware of the gift, the chances are that the giver is now the most bald-headed man in his dominions.

LITERARY.

I.

Bump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.

This work is the production of Orlando F. Bump, a register in bankruptcy, who has prepared and published heretofore a digest of the decisions on the Internal Revenue Law. The work is brought down to December 1, 1870. It includes the law of bankruptcy, together with all the rules and forms required to be used in a suit in bankruptcy, and notes referring to all the decisions up to the 1st of December, 1870. This work is entirely and exclusively practical in its character, and being in reality a commentary on a statute, is special in its nature.

Mr. Bump has written a treatise on the law of Bankruptcy, which forms a sort of introductory commentary on the statute, and having had so much experience with both the theory and practice connected with his subject, his work comes to us bearing the impress of authority. It is lucidly and ably written; condensed in matter and forcible in expression. The notes of the decisions follow the sections to which they apply, and are used again in many instances as foot-notes to the text of the treatise. The treatise is the notes of the decisions, arranged in a logical, systematic and scholarly way as to give any one a connected conception of the theory and practice of bankruptcy. The work justly deserves the rank and position of a standard authority which we hope it will soon attain. The book is just published by Baker, Voorhes & Co., and bears their imprint for the year of 1871.

II.

Brightly's Federal Digest.

Frederick C. Brightly, a member of the Philadelphia bar, who published some time since the first volume of this able work, has issued volume second. This work is a digest of the decisions of the Federal Courts from the organization of the Goveanment to the present time. Volume second embraces the period of 1868 to 1871, or rather to the fall of 1870. The work is executed with great ability and forms a complement to the United States Digest, with which every lawyer is so well acquainted. It is composed with greater rapidity than the latter, but we venture the indorsement that it is as reliable. The objections made to volume first are, in a measure, applicable to this one, and, in fact, are inseparable from such an immediate digest of decisions following their delivery so as to be in the library with the printed reports, and be as it were their best index. The author has chosen the only correct plan upon which a digest can be written, which is to give the principal point of the decisions, for, even if that was preceded by a statement of the facts of the case, the case would or ought to be examined by a careful and studious lawyer, who was conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties. By the plan adopted he saves great labor to himself; by the other he would save none for the attorney, but increase his own and not lessen the inaccuracy of the book. Whatever may be its faults, and they are but few, and whatever its errors, and they are not many or grievous, let gratitude check us in the expression of our judgment as to the former and soften our opinion as to the latter, because the author has done a great work most excellently well in a very short time.

The work is published by Kay & Brother, of Philadelphia, and is gotten up in very fine style. If there can be any objection to the part performed by the publishers, it can be found only in the size of the type, which is almost too small for constant use. It is, however, remarkably distinct, and printed on very good paper, not in any the slightest degree dingy in its color. There are two things about which a lawyer should always be painfully watchful, for out of them he makes the most of his fortune and fame. They are his eyesight and digestion, and when either fails one-half of his head is gone, and, when both, then away goes it all.

Both Bump's Bankruptcy's Practice and Brightly's Federal Digest have just been received by John P. Morton & Co., on Main street, who, under the supervision and enterprise of Mr. A. L. Ormsby, keep up with everything new and valuable in law books.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The hog-packing season has about closed in Lexington.

Newport barracks are not to be vacated. It is said that Gen. Gordon Granger will succeed Gen. Weitzel in command.

The Christian Churches at Paris and Cynthiana have extended calls to Elders J. H. Sweeney, of Chicago, and Elisha Pinkerton, of Paris, respectively, and both have accepted the calls.

Rev Henry M. Scudder, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizaville, has received calls to the Presbyterian Churches at Millersburg and Winchester. The congregation of the latter offer $1,800 per annum and house rent. He has not yet signified his purpose in reference to these invitations.

With its last issue the Paris Citizen entered upon its sixty-fourth year, it having never been more prosperous than during the year just closed. The Citizen is the oldest paper in Kentucky, the oldest paper except the Cincinnati Gazette west of the Alleghanies, and among the best of our exchanges.

Mason county has the following survivors of the war of 1812: Peyton Key, aged about 96; Thomas Gaither, 84; Wm. Grover, 75; Jonathan Gifford, 75; Thomas Poe, 82; John McCartney, 80; John Lamb, 80; Wm Britton, 80; Peter Lashbrook, 78; Thos. Glasscock, 75; John Masterson, 80; John Thompson, —. Mr. Thompson is the only survivor of the battle of Lake Erie.

A meeting of the Democracy of Bourbon county was held at the Court-house on Monday, and Hon. Richard Hawes was unanimously recommended as the choice of the county for the office of Governor of Kentucky. The chair asked and was allowed until the first Monday in February to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to which time the meeting adjourned.

The Maysville Bulletin pertinently remarks: "If she had done nothing else, the manner in which Cincinnati has gone to work to maneuver her railroad scheme into a sort of surreptitious popularity in certain portions of Kentucky ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the character of the enterprise and the danger of permitting it to get a foothold in the State. If successful it will be at once an element of discord and an agent of corruption which will render it the worst foe to Kentucky that has entered her borders since the forays of Indians from Ohio did so much to check the early growth of the State."

The Lexington Press of yesterday is full of the recent action of the City Council in regard to the subscription to be made by the city to the Big Sandy railroad—action which will delay at least for a time the commencement of this enterprise. The obnoxious report is as follows: "That the following stipulations are to be performed before the conditions of the subscription to be complied with can be considered: First. That an agreement should be entered into by the road that the city should not be called upon to pay any amount of its subscription in money or bonds unless within some specified time the company should obtain six hundred thousand dollars of *bona fide* solvent subscriptions of stock in said company, payable in money or county or city bonds, in addition to its present subscriptions and to the subscriptions of Fayette county and the city of Lexington. Second. That the road shall insert in its contract with Cutler, Jones & Co. a stipulation, requiring the contractors to construct a first-class road, both as to material, construction, grade, and straightness." These stipulations the railroad company refuse to accede to, and the report having been adopted by the Council, the subscription made by the city is void.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Florida man has learned himself how to make brandy from oranges.

It is stated that there is not a single school of any description in Patrick county, Va.

General Battle has leased the "Stacy House" at Nashville, and took possession on the 1st. It is the "Battle House" now.

A Miss Reynolds, of Salem county, Virginia, young, white, and handsome, has married a negro. And "to this complexion has it come at last."

A Women's Rights Convention is to meet at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 8th of February. One Mary Warren is the moving spirit.

Broad river, in South Carolina, was frozen over on Tuesday of last week. An instance of the kind has not occurred before for thirty-seven years.

An old veteran of Talbot county, Georgia, ninety-six years old, rode several miles on the day of the election to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, is mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship of that State, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Jos. E. Brown.

The negro members of the North Carolina Legislature have published an address to the negroes of the State, appointing Friday, January 13th, as a day of fasting and prayer for the deliverance of Governor Holden.

Peat is found in inexhaustible quantities in the marshes of Hancock county, Mississippi. As a fuel it is cleaner than coal, and is easily kindled with paper. It leaves about five per cent. of ashes, but no cinder or clinkers.

Two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton or more will be lost this year for want of laborers to gather the crop. The lands along the Mississippi and rivers of Arkansas in many places are yet white as the summit of the Alps.

Memorial tablets of General George Washington and Robert E. Lee have been inserted in the walls of Christ Church at Alexandria, on either side of the chancel. Both these renowned Virginians were once communicants of this ancient church.

It is said that Georgia has recuperated more rapidly since the close of the war than any Southern State, and her planters are in better condition than those of any other State. She has consumed more commercial manures in the last four years than all the rest of the cotton States combined.

The people of Florida have just experienced the coldest weather ever felt in that usually mild climate. Vegetation has been thoroughly killed, and the freeze was so severe that ice was abundant from three to four inches thick. The banana and orange tree have been seriously damaged, and perhaps killed. Two inches of snow has fallen.

The Texans of the Democratic faith have been fired with an ambition to knock off the political chains which bind them. On the 23d of this month a Democratic State convention meets at Austin for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic party in the Lone Star State, when they propose to follow the example set them by the Democracy in all the Southern States.

This is the way Akerman's county voted in the Georgia election: Forty-first Congress—S. A. Corker, Democrat, 902; T. Beard, Radical (colored), 139. Forty-second Congress—D. M. DuBose, Democrat, 899; Isham Fannin, Radical, 146. Representatives—E. P. Edwards, Democrat, 904; —— Heard, Radical (colored), 231. The county officers elected are all Democrats.

The entries for the Dixie stakes, to be run over the Maryland Jockey Club course at Baltimore, at the fall meeting in 1872, have closed with eighty-nine subscribers. They comprise the stock of thirty-seven sires, and among them are some fine English descendants. The winner will be entitled to the handsome sum of $12,400, clear profit, the second horse $1,000, and the third horse $500. The race will afford a good test of the disputed points of superiority between English and American race-horses.

There is a very remarkable family living near Fincastle, Virginia. An old colored woman, about one hundred years old, has living in the same house a daughter, granddaughter, great-granddaughter and great great granddaughter. One of her granddaughters is the mother of seventeen children. There are thus in one house five generations of people—one great-great-grandmother, one great-grandmother, and one grandmother. One mother and a number of children sprung from the old woman, who, though nearly blind, is sprightly and sensible. It is doubtful whether another case of the kind can be found in the country.

A gentleman of Richmond, Va., well known as a skillful draughtsman, has made a plan for a city in the sea. It is one of his hobbies that the scheme is entirely feasible and practicable, and that such a city would have many advantages, not only for the prosecution of commercial pursuits, but for all the business of life. He has laid it off into streets, squares and parks, and surrounded it with rows of beautiful and stately trees. His idea as to how it can be protected from the violence of storms and the action of waves is novel in the extreme, and at least merits the attention of Cyrus W. Field, who is proposing stations in mid sea for the support of his cable.

As an instance of how Texas wives take their husbands home, a Denton paper states that a handsome, dashing woman rode into a village in that region a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly into a drinking-saloon, where a number of "sovereigns" were having a "high time." She singled out the finest-looking man in the crowd, and, walking up to him, seized him by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drain. He dashed down the glass and rushed away; the lady followed, and finally cornered him in the billiard-room. She told him in a firm, determined voice that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was wasting her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She demanded his pistol. He refused. She took it from him, cocked it and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die. He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war, to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord with his six shooter in her hand.

Financial affairs in Virginia are represented to be in a deplorable condition. As a general thing, business is prostrate, and the people are very gloomy, being desirous of emigrating West. Many landholders express a willingness to sell their estates at any price to raise money for this purpose. Those who have attempted to locate in the State claim that this is but the natural result of the policy pursued by many people who have discouraged Northern immigration in every possible manner. At the close of the war there was a strong movement of small farmers of Pennsylvania and other Northern States to Northern and Central Virginia, who purchased lands in those localities in considerable quantities. That movement has now been thoroughly checked, and those who bought with the intention of permanent settlement are now most anxious to sell. In many instances lands within a few miles of Washington are offered at much lower rates than in the Western States. It is predicted that both from North Carolina and Virginia there will be large emigration westward when the season opens. The localities which will secure the most of this population will be Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of Legislation—Petty Corporations—Pipping of the Cincinnati Egg—The 8th to be Observed—Conventional Interest—Judges' Salaries—Concealed Weapons, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., January 6.

Little was done in either House to-day, beyond the granting of leaves to bring in bills. The first part of a session is always taken up in great part by the preparation for legislation rather than by legislation itself, and it not unfrequently occurs that so much time is thus consumed that really important measures are either wholly neglected or imperfectly considered and matured.

PETTY CORPORATIONS.

It was anticipated that the general corporation law, enacted last winter, would relieve the Legislature of most of the rubbish impeding the expediting of business of general interest and importance, and I still hope that such will be the case. Among the "leaves" asked for and obtained, however, during the first two days of the session are some for bills to incorporate companies that might just as well be incorporated under the general law, to which reference has been made by the county courts. It remains with the Legislature to determine whether the present session shall be frittered away, as so many have been, in the consideration of this incorporating neighborhood roads, and a thousand and one societies, or not. Every such bill introduced should be inflexibly put aside as not being a proper subject for legislation.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

Judge McKee this morning reported to the House by its title a bill for the incorporation of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. It was referred to the Railroad Committee, and is to be printed for the use of members. Your correspondent has not been favored with a sight of this document, but understands, as was to have been expected, that none of the fundamentally objectionable features have been removed. Truth is immutable, and what was common sense and reason last winter is common sense and reason now. The bill must therefore, I take it for granted, go by the board. In the meantime Cincinnati is most busily hob-nobbing and button-holing members. Well, as Father Ritchie used to say, "we shall see what we shall see."

A LOCOMOTIVE LYRIC.

Your correspondent incloses herewith a neatly printed "campaign document" which has suddenly appeared in Frankfort, and which, if not from the pen of a Cincinnati poet-laureate, is at least supposed to be said or sung by her lobby staff now on duty here.

> Fix the switches, clear the track,
> Don't you see we're coming back
> On our Cincinnati Southern route again?
> You just give the "right of way,"
> And "you bet," we'll come to stay
> Forever on your "eminent domain."
>
> Chorus:
> Yank, Yank, Yank-a-doodle dandy,
> Here's $300,000 for your paws;
> And before we do get through,
> We will show a thing or two
> To your Rebel-Democratic Johnny Raws.
>
> We don't ask so mighty much,
> Two hundred feet, or such,
> Of track, across Kentucky's "sacred soil."
> We'll condemn the land, and pay
> In our bonds (for that's our way)—
> Every man who proves he always has been "loil."
>
> Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.
>
> Last winter Louisville
> Busted up our little bill,
> With a selfishness—the like was never seen;
> And she showed our "little game"
> For to be the very same
> Which is played by those who "gamble on the green."
>
> Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.
>
> But we never mean to yield,
> For we know that we are "heeled,"
> And our City Council's liberal and flush,
> And Kentuck will "come to time,"
> For she dearly loves a dime,
> Notwithstanding all her patriotic gush.
> Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.
>
> Last year our wine was bad,
> Which we own was very sad,
> But now we have the best the "Board" can buy;
> And what will "Eleven" say
> When we shout across the way,
> "How's the Cincinnati Southern road 'for high?'"
> Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.
>
> Our charter's guarded well,
> And we pay each sentinel
> His expenses and a very handsome fee.
> And with Bishop in command
> We are safe on every hand;
> For he knows who to tell 'em "for to see."
>
> Chorus—Yank, &c.
>
> So up and clear the track.
> Don't you see we're coming back
> On the Cincinnati Southern road again?
> We've stocked the cards at last,
> And we'll give you all a blast
> If you touch the brakes or try to stop the train.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is to be celebrated at the Kentucky capital in the usual manner. A resolution passed the Senate this morning ordering that a national salute shall be fired. Of course it will be concurred in by the House.

THE INTEREST LAW.

It will be remembered that, at the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced for the establishment of a conventional rate of interest, not exceeding ten per cent. The bill was not disposed of, and comes up this session for action. The demand for some such alteration in our interest law is so plain, and public sentiment in all parts of the Commonwealth has been so clearly made known in its favor, that it is difficult to conceive how the Legislature can fail to make it. It may perhaps be to the interest of sharp bankers and money-loaners to have the law remain as it is, for under it they are making greatly more than ten per cent.; but all other classes would be benefited by such legislation as would allow all who have a surplus of capital to loan here instead of being compelled to send it for investment to States whose more liberal policy enables them to get what it is worth.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Col. Chrisman, of Wayne, will insist again this session upon the passage of a more effective law for preventing the carrying of concealed weapons. Certainly, anything tending in that direction would be a public benefaction.

THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The salaries of our judges ought, by all means, to be raised. It is sheer folly to expect to keep first-rate men on the bench when the compensation is scarcely sufficient, with the present advanced cost of the necessaries of life, to allow them to live. Our legislators need not fear that the people will object to the payment of what is necessary to the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary.

PUBLIC BINDER.

A resolution was to-day presented in the House fixing upon Tuesday, the 10th instant, for the election of a Public Binder. As a doubt is entertained by some whether any vacancy in the office exists, the retiring State Binder, Col. John C. Noble, having appointed his son to the office, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Three candidates for the office have thus far presented themselves, viz: Capt. Hines, the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, young Noble, of the Paducah Herald, and John Martin, Jr., of the Paducah Kentuckian.

Z.

Saturday in the Assembly—Big Sandy Railroad—Special Legislation—Four Vetoes, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, COURIER-JOURNAL
ROOMS, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 7, 1871.

The first Saturday of the session has arrived, and, in accordance with a custom which has prevailed ever since your correspondent knew anything about the matter, a great many of the members of the Legislature are getting ready to take the evening trains for a brief visit home or elsewhere. It is to be hoped that none of them will fail to put in an appearance on Monday morning, as business always progresses much better with full houses than when there is a bare quorum.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE DAY.

Reference to the report of Legislative proceedings will show that, in the House of Representatives at least, a good deal of business of one sort and another was done. The Senate adjourned at half-past ten, whereas the Representatives remained in session until noon. It is a standing boast of the *patres conscripti*, however, that they can dispatch legislation in about half the time that it takes the other branch of the General Assembly, and, if this is a verity, I suppose nothing is lost by the shortness of the Senate sessions.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT.

Judge Graves, of the Fayette County Court, being unable, on account of protracted illness, to preside in his court, a bill was this morning introduced and passed both Houses, giving the county judge of that county the power to appoint two justices, either of whom may serve as presiding judge in case of his inability to do so. It seems to me that it would have been well to make this a general instead of a special law.

SECURITY FOR TRAVELERS.

A bill was to-day reported to the House by the Committee on Revised Statutes, making it the duty of the turnpike road companies to erect sufficient barricades at all places where there are embankments five feet in hight, and in case of failure to do so taking away from them the right to collect tolls, and rendering them subject to fine and indictment. The bill is to be printed, and will come up in the orders of the day. There can be no doubt that some legislation of the sort is required for the security of passengers. The newspapers during the past year recorded a number of cases where lives were lost that would not have been lost if such a law had been in force.

BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

Mr. Caldwell, from the Committee on Railroads, to-day reported a bill amending the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, which, after some little discussion, was recommitted by the wish of its friends to the Judiciary Committee. The bill confirms the merger of the Lexington and Big Sandy and the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy roads as agreed upon by the respective companies, and provides that there shall be two recognized divisions of the road, the city of Lexington constituting the point of division, to be called the Eastern and Western divisions. Mortgages on the one are not to extend to the other. The company may, by a branch or otherwise, fix the western terminus at Louisville.

The people of Lexington are exceedingly sanguine since the acceptance by certain Northern contractors of the provisional $250,000 subscription made by their City Council that the eastern division will be built right away. Our friends of the Bluegrass Athens, however, have built so many railways on paper which never came to anything that we are constrained to accept their assurances upon this subject *cum grano salis*.

A BATCH OF VETOES.

Gov. Stevenson sent in to-day four veto messages, all of which were sustained by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives. The first was of a bill to incorporate "The Southern and Western Real Estate Company," which his Excellency returned without his signature, on the ground that it contained banking, real estate, pawnbroking, and brokerage privileges all under one head. The second was of a bill regarding the sale of real estate belonging to infants in the county of Mercer, for the reason that the spirit of the constitution requires all laws of a general nature to be uniform in their action throughout the Commonwealth. The third veto was of a bill affecting the charter of the town of Millersburg in which the Police Judge was invested with the power of taking the acknowledgments of deeds, &c. The fourth was of a bill proposing to invest a minor with all the rights and privileges appertaining to a man of twenty-one. The bills in question were all passed by the Legislature last session.

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION.

A bill was brought before the House to-day and will come up for action next Monday, authorizing the County Court of Garrard to assess a tax for the payment of the fee of Hon. George R. McKee for services rendered in the Kentucky River Navigation case. Some of the friends of that measure, so effectually killed by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, do not look very favorably upon the bill, but I take it for granted that it will pass.

Z.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Morton and the Southern Elections—Schenck and Campbell—San Domingo—Sumner's Old Friends to the Rescue—Col. Sloo's Claim—Disabilities—Grant's Land Office Grief—Personal.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1871.

The Radicals are greatly chagrined over the result of the elections in the Southern States, and especially in Georgia and Florida, where they anticipated a triumph. They perceive the utter hopelessness of their cause in that section, so long as there is freedom of the elective franchise, and the most desperate of the leaders are considering the feasibility of re-reconstructing them, with an eye to the Presidential election. Morton, who, of all men, has the most influence with the President, is in favor of this movement, and his fertile mind can easily invent sufficient pretexts therefor, if the party could be united on the proposition. It has been discussed among prominent Radicals, but desperate as are their political fortunes, they cannot be so mad as to enter into such a nefarious scheme. It would assuredly hasten their downfall, which now is purely a question of time.

SCHENCK'S CONTEST.

The telegraph has advised you that Schenck, notwithstanding his acceptance of the mission to Great Britain, has formally notified General Lew. Campbell of a contest for his seat in the next Congress. It is, under the peculiar circumstances, an unusual case, and presents Schenck in no enviable light. At the most, the seat could only be declared vacant, and Campbell will then be returned by a large majority. And so far from shrinking from the contest, both General Campbell and the Democrats of his District really desire it to proceed. The contest turns on the exclusion of the vote of the inmates of the "Soldiers' Home." The Supreme Court of Ohio (all Republicans in politics) had already decided that they were not citizens, and therefore not entitled to exercise the privilege of voting. Now let us see whether this Radical Congress, even with the efforts of Mr. Benjamin Butler as Schenck's attorney, will dare to overthrow, in effect, the decision of the court of that State. It is thought the result would have been averse to Schenck, even had he proposed to retain his seat.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress held an informal caucus to-day, after the adjournment, in which there was an interchange of opinion on the San Domingo scheme. They are a unit against its annexation, and will vote against Morton's Senate bill. But I predict its passage, nevertheless, if it can be brought up in a shape that a mere majority can carry it. There are many Radicals that oppose it, but the specious plea is made that this is only a preliminary examination; that the commissioners cannot report during the present session, and thus the votes of these opponents will be secured. This, however, by no means insures the success of annexation when it shall come before Congress. As stated in my last letter,

SUMNER MEANS FIGHT,

and we hear that Gerritt Smith, Lloyd Garrison, Wandell Phillips, and other associates of that Senator, are soon to assemble here and give him the aid of their countenance and moral support. Mr. Frederick Douglass (mulatto) had intended at one time to assail the Senator, but after a conference with an old abolition friend, he concluded that as between Grant and the Massachusetts Senator he would occupy a neutral position. Possibly the refusal of the President to admit the propriety of appointing Fred. one of the Commissioners had its effect.

RAISING THE WIND.

A Western Senator has hit on a novel plan to raise funds for the Radical party. He introduced and the Senate passed a bill imposing a tax of one dollar on each written application for office. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, hit it off happily. He inquired of Colfax what was the title of the bill; and in response to Colfax's reply suggested it should be designated "as a bill to raise funds for the use of the Republican party."

AN IMPORTANT CAUSE.

Hon. R. M. Corwine, now a resident of this city, but a native of Mason county, Ky., delivered a very able argument yesterday before the Court of Claims in an important cause. It was an action instituted by Marshall O. Roberts, trustee, &c., of New York, against the Government for mail services rendered by Sloo's steamship line about the year 1850. The company had originally agreed to transmit the California mails from New York via Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans; which service was faithfully performed. The increasing business demanded greater and more rapid postal facilities, and by agreement with the Postoffice Department the company furnished it and also agreed to look to Congress for additional pay. The service was performed for eight years from New York and two years and six months from New Orleans. The Senate Postal Committee five times reported a bill in favor of the company for compensation, but never until last July did Congress take action, and then it sent the case to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The amount involved is upward of a million dollars. A. G. Sloo, the originator of this service, was well known in Louisville, Cincinnati, and afterward in New Orleans, which was litterly the scene of his bold operations. He became reduced in fortune, and in 1861 committed suicide in New York city.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

There is a possibility, barely, that the political disability bill now before the House, and which failed to be acted on last session, will go through. It is only a possibility, for there is a growing inclination among those who control legislative action in Congress to refuse all individual petitions and await the passage of a general amnesty bill. There are a large number of names of Kentuckians in the bill referred to.

OLD JOE WILSON.

Old Joe Wilson, the Land Commissioner, who is "tough and devilish sly," refuses to resign, and intends to fight it out with the Presidency on the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill. Old Joe swears that he has been honest, too, as if one could be forty years an office-holder and be honest. But it is a suspicious fact that the Pacific coast Representatives, who belong to the "California Bank Ring," and other heads of land-grab rings, have urged the retention of Wilson. Joseph must walk the plank. The Senate will confirm his successor almost without a reference. Grant is mighty, and the Senate tramps at his heels.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK,

the distinguished officer who has been here on special duty for two months, leaves to-morrow for his Western command. Nearly all the most prominent politicians of both parties called and paid him their respects. His chivalrous bearing and frank and genial manners have won him troops of friends. A soldier, he rarely indulges in political discussion, but his Democracy is of the most orthodox character.

OCCASIONAL.

ON A DRUNK.

How Grant's Brother Came to Get That Drubbing.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It was stated in the Times of Tuesday that Mr. Grant had been assaulted by a Mr. Atwood, keeper of a restaurant on Clark street. Mr. Atwood called at The Times office and made the following statement concerning his interview with the brother of the President:

He came into my place about 12 o'clock on Monday night, accompanied by a young, loutish-looking man. They sat down at a table, ordered two drinks, first, and then raw oysters. The place was crowded. Hooley's was just out; Hooley and his party were there. The man called Grant was taken sick and vomited pretty bad. I didn't want to send a waiter to him, so I went myself, and said: "I guess you had better go out and get the air, you will feel better; you have been drinking, and the warm air has caused your sickness." He said: "I will in a minute, as quick as I eat these." I sent a woman to mop up the floor and went back to my desk. When the little fellow accompanying Grant came up with his check of 65 cents, he gave me 30 cents. I said, "I want 35 cents more." He said, "I'll get it," and started to go down stairs. I said, "You seem to be a gentleman, but you haven't paid the balance." He then spoke to Grant, and Grant came up and threw down a $5 bill, which I changed. The little fellow said, "You have insulted President Grant's brother." I said, "I am sorry; I don't intend to insult anybody; I don't make my living by insulting people." I was very busy and didn't pay much attention to them, when Grant said, "I can buy this whole place." I said, "All right, its for sale; I am always ready for a sale." I thought if it was Grant's brother he might be willing to pay a good price for it. I turned around for a moment, and they went out. Did not see him again till about 2 o'clock in the morning. After closing the place I went out with Mr. Gilbert, when we met a man I took to be Mr. Grant. He said: "All gone?" Mr. Gilbert said: "Yes, sir;" then Mr. Grant said: "It's too late to get anything to eat; where is Mr. Atwood?" Mr. Gilbert said: "He has gone home." He passed on toward Randolph street, and we went to the cafe d'Europe to get something to eat, but found it closed. I bid Mr. Gilbert good night and went home. I suppose Mr. Grant went out with it engraved on his skull that I had insulted him, and, when somebody hit him on the bugle, he felt sure that Atwood did it. Mr. Grant was very civil; that little fellow made all the talk.

☞ Mr. Macrae, a recent Scotch traveler in America, describes Oliver Wendell Holmes as "a plain, little, dapper man; his short hair brushed down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong, under lip, that gives decision to his look, with a dash of pertness." Professor Agassiz is "big, massive, genial looking; the rich, healthy color of his broad face still telling of the Old World from which he came—a man who, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science." Emerson "has the queerest New England face, with thin features, prominent hatchet nose, and a smile of childlike sweetness and simplicity arching the face, and drawing deep curves down the cheek."

WAR NEWS.

Important Movements of the French Armies.

Bourbaki Bearing Down on Nancy.

Faidherbe Will Join Him and Both Invade Germany.

Chansey Successful in His Advance on Paris.

Furious Bombardment of the Forts Continued.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Bombardment on the South.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 4, via London, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock this, Thursday, morning.

Gen. Trochu accuses the garrison of Avron of contemptible cowardice.

France After Peace is Restored.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, January 5.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated Berlin 5th, says that, by the request of Bismarck, Austria will accredit a representative to Versailles. After peace has been restored, France will remain occupied some time, and the French prisoners will be sent to Metz, which will be regarded as a German fortress.

A Neutral Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Havre, dated January 5th, morning, confirms a dispatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle has been very fierce, and of a very sanguinary character. It lasted for several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prussians was very heavy, and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

Manteuffel's Report.

LONDON, January 5.—Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens, on the 3d inst., that Gen. Benthiem, with troops from the First army corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day (Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and 500 prisoners.

General Benthelm himself telegraphs from Amiens on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he had pursued the enemy beyond Bougachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

The Bombardment Commencing in Earnest.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5, via London, Jan. 6.—The German batteries to the south of Paris, whose armament has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded forts D'Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge, as well as the French intrenchments at Ville-juif and Point Jour, and the French gunboats in the Seine. The bombardment on the northeast front of Paris has also been continued with great energy, partly from newly-erected batteries. The results thus far have been most favorable to the Germans notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy fog.

Effect of the Two Fires.

[Special to the World.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6—The batteries of Claucart and Villejuif, throwing shot weighing twenty-four pounds and shells weighing sixty-five pounds, bombarded Issy, Vauves and Mont-kouge yesterday and to-day, the forts replying with considerable effect with six and seven-inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds. The German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of the 7th.

Paris on the Third.

LONDON, January 7.—Dates from Paris to the 3d inst. have been received to day. The damage from the bombardment had been slight. The French losses thus far have been 20 killed and 200 wounded. The citizens and army were clamorous for offensive action.

VERSAILLES, January 7.—Fort D'Issy has been silenced.

Gen. Chausey's Advance on Paris.

[Special to the World.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—Gen Chausey is advancing in two columns, the main body at La Loup and the other at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies the line between Blois and Vendome and La Loup and Verneuil. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateau D'Un, Chartres, and Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are hastening to join Gen. Chausey, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition.

The Bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The casemates of Forts d'Issy and Vanves were both battered after a fire of forty-eight hours' duration. Private advices from Versailles to the 6th inst. state that the general bombardment of the forts on the southeast and north is furious, and, notwithstanding the slaughter caused by the French army, they will all be silenced before Sunday.

Danger of Riots.

Letters from Paris of the fourth inst. indicate danger of riots.

Dispatch from the King.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The King sent the following dispatch to-day: "The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of fort d'Issy, so far, are seventeen killed and wounded. Large supplies were captured from the French at Rocray."

Proclamation by Trochu.

LONDON, January 8.—Advices from inside of Paris to the 3d are at hand. Gen. Trochu, on the 31st of December, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, in which he says efforts are being made to destroy the union and confidence to which Paris owes her prolonged defense. Political capital is being made of disappointment caused solely by the severity of the weather. The army has indeed been sorely tried, and requires a brief rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent by a most violent bombardment, but the army is preparing to act and will do its duty. There are no dissentions among the members of the Government, who are perfectly united in the face of the country's perils and in the hope of her deliverance.

The reports of Generals commanding the fortifications show that but slight damage has been done to the suburban villages by the bombardment, and few men have been wounded.

A council of war has approved the measures for associating the National and Mobile Guards with the regular army for a more vigorous defense of the city.

The Bombardment Not a Success.

LONDON, Jan. 8—The bombardment was not a complete success yesterday, as supposed.

Chausey Repulses the Germans.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 6.—A series of unimportant attacks, made on the advanced posts of General Chausey's army, has been vigorously repulsed.

The Franc-Tireurs.

The Franc-Tireurs at Gien surrounded and captured a detachment of one hundred Germans near that place.

Chausey's Strength.

The force now under Chausey's command is reported to be two hundred thousand strong, and ready for action.

The German Report.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—The German forces beyond Vendome attacked two French army corps, which were advancing. A severe engagement took place, at the end of which the French were repulsed, and their troops occupied Osey and Montoire and intermediate villeges. Our losses were not inconsiderable.

The Forward Movement.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 8.—The French on Friday attacked the French positions of Villechauvo, Villepoucher and St. Cyr-sur-Gault, and afterwards forced our lines at Neuville. The French at night took the offensive, reoccupied all their positions and entered St. Arnaud. The enemy retired toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They apparently suffered heavily during the day and night on the line of LaMans. The Germans have reoccupied Lafourch, and menace Nogent and Leotron.

Faidherbe's Victory.

Faidherbe's victory on the 3d instant was strategical, and designed to deceive the enemy. He is now advancing toward Peronne.

Germans Retreating in the Northeast.

LONDON, January 7.—The Germans in the upper valley of the Oise have evacuated the towns of Guise, Herson and Vervins, and are retiring on Mezeirs.

Off for the Front.

CHERBOURG, January 7.—A large number of troops have left this place for the front within the past three days; 600 wounded have been brought here.

French Success in the North.

HAVRE, January 8.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday by General Roy, near Jumiges. The French have since occupied Bourgachard and Bourghtheroul, and threaten to drive the Prussians from Pont Andemer.

In the East.

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The vanguard of General Werder's army, in the valley of Saone, engaged the French yesterday, and took 200 prisoners.

Bourbaki Marching on Nancy.

LONDON, Jan. 8, Evening.—General Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort. The Prussians have reoccupied Auxonne and the French entered Senner.

The Northern Departments.

The Germans are generally withdrawing from the Northern Departments.

The French marine infantry repulsed a Prussian detachment at Briare. The Germans lost two hundred men. The German residents at Marseilles have sent a letter to the King of Prussia, expressing indignation at the barbarous character of the struggle, warning him against a spirit of conquest, and demanding a cessation of the infamous war.

Favre and Washburne.

The account in the Times of a conversation between Washburne and Favre is contradicted at Bordeaux.

Favre is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the conference. The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great destitution prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

In the East.

A battle is imminent between Gen Werder and the armies of Bourbaki and Garibaldi. Private advices from Versailles express the confidence that none of the forts, excepting probably Fort Valerien, will be able to resist the Prussian bombardment.

The Army of the North.

The army of the North has been refitted, and will shortly be prepared for offensive action. The headquarters of Faidherbe will quit Barsleaux to-morrow, and will advance towards Bourbaki's army. The combined army will then march to Nancy to cut off the base of the Germans.

Escape of French Prisoners.

Most of the French captured at Nuits have escaped since the evacuation of Dijon or been delivered by the Francs-Tireurs. General Von Werder carried twenty new hostages from Dijon, and left three hundred wounded.

Faidherbe's Statement.

LILLE, Jan. 7.—Gen. Faidherbe, in an official communication, says he thought the Prussians would not deny that the French had won a victory this time, but he finds that the German bulletins, for the second time, annihilates his army. He proceeds to refute their more glaring inaccuracies. He says his army did not retreat on the night after the battle of the 3d instant. They remained in occupation of the villages they had conquered and went into their encampments only on the following morning. As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast, the only fact to support them is that on the morning of the 4th two squadrons of cavalry charged the French rear guard. One of them was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and fled.

French Library Sent to Germany.

[Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The library of the military school at St. Cyr has been sent to Germany.

Bourbaki's Movements.

The Second army corps has been augmented by recent reinforcements, and it resumed offensive movements on the 5th instant. Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. The Black Forest will be his base of operations.

German Losses.

The German losses at Vendome and Montoine on the 6th and 7th were heavy.

Arrests of Bonapartists.

[Herald's Special.]

BRUSSELS, Jan 8.—Arrests have been made in the Department of the Seine and elsewhere on suspicion of being Bonapartist agents. They will probably be tried by court martial.

A reign of terror is commencing.

The Prussians reoccupied Anorme yesterday.

An Ovation to the Fenians.

The Fenian convicts who have been released from prison sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the Cunard steamship Cuba. When the steamer reached Queenstown a committee visited the prisoners and gave an outfit of £20 each. The men seemed to be satisfied with their treatment by the Government. The people of Queenstown gave them a serenade before the Cuba sailed. Their pardons are not complete. So long as they remain within the British dominions, they are subject to the full penalties of the law under which they were sentenced. Ha'pulu still refuses to accept a conditional pardon.

The London Conference.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Jan 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a definite time for the meeting of a Congress of Powers in consequence of the French representative. The true cause of the difficulty, however, is the embarrassing position of England by reason of the formal notification by Russia that the Black Sea clause of the Paris treaty has been already abrogated by act of the Emperor, and that it is out of the power of the Congress to alter his decision.

The German Empire.

President Delbruck is at Versailles arranging for the formation of the House of Lords of the German Empire.

Fight with the Greek Brigands.

LONDON, January 7.—Dispatches from Athens report that a band of Greek brigands numbering 80 had a fight on the 31st ult. with Turkish troops, near Froutiar, and were defeated with a loss of twenty men. They were under command of the noted chieftain Arvantaki. The Turks at last accounts were vigorously pursuing the banditti.

The German Loan.

BERLIN, January 7.—Negotiations for placing on the market a second instalment of the 50,000,000 loan are pending.

Bavaria and the War.

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—The Upper Chamber has approved the extraordinary credit for war purposes demanded by the Government.

Luxembourg.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, promising them his unvarying attachment and assuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy, which he points out as guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European powers.

When the Conference Will Meet.

LONDON, January 8—The London Observer says the conference of powers will certainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered final, but whether France be represented or not at the conference, it will assemble.

The Released Fenians.

LONDON, Jan. 8—The British government, it is said, pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

Departure of the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 8—The released Fenians, Rossa, O'Connell, Devez, McClure and Mulloy, left for New York per the Cuba. They were taken on board under a guard, who refused to allow them to have communication with anybody.

Lord Derby on the English Army.

LONDON, Jan 8—Lord Derby, in a speech at Preston, urged the government to provide the volunteers with fixed artillery, and to divide the country into districts, each of which to furnish its quota of militia.

King William's Sensitiveness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—A letter from the German army in front of Paris says King William is one of the most sensitive men in the world. His feelings are so acute that his medical advisers were obliged to forbid his visits to the wounded at the palace. The sound of a death march or the sight of a military funeral produces a deep melancholy, and the aspect of the battlefield on which was won his imperial crown has made him sick nigh unto death and quite unmanned him for many hours afterward.

The Gutted Villages.

Russell writes to the London Times: "Versailles has not suffered—no gutted houses, no shells, roofless, windowless—but no words can give an idea of the state of some of the suburban villages and towns around the French metropolis. They are now divided into categories, and are familiarly described in the German army in words which may be translated: No. 1, the town of a pretty well ransacked; No. 2, the town of the moderately plundered; No. 3, the town of clean gutted. It needs a nice eye and practical knowledge to tell the distinction marks sometimes."

"When Will It All Be Over?"

A Tribune correspondent with the army before Paris writes from Versailles: "A general aspect of sadness is over the whole place. There is a wearied, tired look on every face. 'When will it all be over?' is the phrase you hear on all sides. Then one hears great abuse of the French for fighting when they are beaten, when they really ought to have given in. Look at the Austrians. When they were thoroughly beaten in 1866 they signed a treaty of peace, and the war was at an end. But all this laughing at the French, all the lifting up of hands against the enormities of Franc-tireurs and such like, really only mean this: We have got a much tougher job than we thought we had. France is a very big and a very rich country. We have the greatest difficulty in maintaining our hold on a third of it—how are we to hope to conquer the whole country? No word of admiration is vouchsafed for the course of Paris in having consented to be cut off for now nearly three months from all the outer world."

Prussian Victory Reported.

VERSAILLES, January 5.—The Prussians on the morning of the 4th surprised and dispersed the French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stand of colors, two cannon and 450 prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The French under Gen. Roy are retreating. They were beaten by the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th instant.

The Berlin Presse admires the English for their temperate tone in discussing the collier affair on the Seine.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and from Western miners, asking protection against certain railroad corporations, which are draining their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants. Bills were introduced as follows: To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to secure homesteads on the public land of the United States. Referred. Making grant of lands to the State of Kansas, of alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1,000, and same on each signature thereto made to the President, or made to be presented to any of the Executive Departments, and where the salary is in excess of $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents. The Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two hundred to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly. Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted without objection. Mr. Thurman moved the discharge of the joint Committee on Retrenchment from a further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with the blockade-runners in Texas during the late rebellion. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, was referred to a select committee. A bill was introduced amending the bankrupt act so as to give priority in the distribution of bankrupts' estate to wages due the operative clerk or house-servant to any amount not exceeding $200. Referred. The bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, was taken up and discussed, but the Senate adjourned without action on it.

In the House, the bill providing for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence was discussed, several members objecting to Philadelphia. Boston, New York, Richmond, Va., and Cincinnati were severally named, but when the House came to a vote it found itself without a quorum. Mr. Banks said he would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next. The annual Indian appropriation bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates nearly two millions less than last year. Mr. Beck reported a bill making an additional appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to widows, orphans, and dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country. To provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in case where wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility against a public enemy. Also, to repeal so much of the national currency act of July 12th, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000. Requiring a modification of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers. Authorizing the establishment of a Bureau of Mining. A resolution calling on the President for information regarding the San Domingo matter was objected to. Objection was also made to the introduction of a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to make a thorough investigation into the political condition of the State of Arkansas.

FRIDAY.

Only the House was in session. A bill to create an additional collection district in Texas; to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of Natchez and Angelina rivers, in Texas, were introduced. The consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay, was then resumed, and the discussion occupied the main portion of the day's session, resulting in the adoption of a resolution directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Gordon and Davis for neglect of duty in rendering proper and opportune aid to the American Minister to the Paraguayan Government when seized and held a prisoner by President Lopez. A resolution censuring Admiral Gordon was also adopted. A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier, and sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of public land as a homestead; his actual term of service to count as part of the five years required by the homestead act of 1862, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY.

The session of the House was devoted exclusively to general debate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, in the chair. Mr. Rogers addressed the House in exposure of the Republican frauds at the late election in Arkansas. Mr. Mungen addressed the House on the dangers to be apprehended from continuance of Chinese immigration. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee defended Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, from aspersions cast upon him in the speech of Mr. Rogers. A long discussion ensued as to the proper construction of a clause in the Arkansas Constitution disfranchising former rebels who had once sworn support to the Constitution unless they voted for that Constitution or sustained the reconstruction policy of Congress. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Smith, of Tennessee, Rogers, of Maryland, Niblack, Ferris, Porter and McCormick. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

HORRORS OF CHRISTIANITY

As Portrayed by the Heathen Chinee.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It is interesting, sometimes, to know what distant races think of us. We believe the prevailing conception in Central Africa, relative to christianity, is, that it is the religion of man-stealing. Before us lies a pamphlet translated from the Chinese by the Christian missionaries at Tung Chow, and officially circulated in China by the aid of the Mandarins and judges. It describes Christianity as a continued succession of debaucheries, crimes, and incantations, some gross and licentious, some impossible and puerile. The Christians are represented as having the marvellous art of extracting the livers and hearts of children. This doubtless comes from the literal meaning which the Chinese give to such texts as, "My son, give me thy heart," and the frequency with which disciples are urged to give their hearts to Christ. Decency does not permit us to describe the lascivious associations with which the "Heathen Chinee" are taught to regard baptism, communion, confession, and "love feasts." The following item of information relative to our own habits will serve to show us how little we know about ourselves.

"Adherents of this religion whose bodies are dismembered after death are called 'saints of the first class.' Those who have only their heads cut off are called 'saints of the middle class;' while those who have their ears and noses cut off are the 'inferior saints.' Children dying in infancy are called 'virgin genii.' When women who are keepers of the chest die they are called 'chaste genii.' Women dying in pregnancy are spoken of as 'carrying their child with them to the western home.' In case of funerals the religious teachers eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifices sealed up with a plaster. This they call 'sealing the eyes for the western journey.' They also envelop the head in a bag of red cloth, which process is call 'enwombing.' If any are unwilling to conform to these burial customs, the teachers regard them as rebelling against the authority of the church, and lead a crowd of men to their dwellings to insult them in every possible way. The four ounces of silver received on entering the religion are demanded back, with interest.

"The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. Hence they do not take out those of their own people, but only those of the Chinese. The method by which this silver is obtained has never been discovered by any of the native Christians during the long period in which this religion has been propagated here."

Among the other evil practices which Christians are addicted to, in the opinion of the Chinese, are the cutting out of images in paper, and then, by describing a series of circles, transforming them into living men and women. In short, the Chinese, being an exceedingly unimaginative people, incapable of poetry or spirituality, seem to have swallowed all our fairy tales as true, regarded all our legerdemain as free from deception, and, wherever we have used a word like "communion" in a spiritual sense, they have attached to it a physical meaning. It would be interesting to know how far our views of the Chinese are equally profound and intelligent.

A Kentuckian the Oldest Living Ex-Member of Congress.

[Communication to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Hon. George Robertson, of Lexington, Ky., now in his eighty-first year, and present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of his State, entered Congress at the December session 1815, contemporaneously with Governor Lumpkin. Judge Robertson remained in Congress a number of years, and is, I believe, the only survivor of the celebrated Missouri Compromise Congress. In 1827 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and in the fall of that year succeeded Chief Justice Boyle, one of the famous "old court" judges. He served as Chief Justice about sixteen years, when he resigned. Afterward he on sundry occasions represented Fayette county in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the summer of 1864, when in order to secure the election of the Radical candidate as Judge of the Court of Appeals from the second Appellate District, embracing one-fourth of the State, the infamous order of General Burbridge was issued, to strike the name of the Hon. Alvin Duvall, the people's choice, from the poll-books of the then pending election, Judge Robertson's name was substituted some thirty-six hours before the polling commenced, and he was triumphantly elected, so energetic were the people of the large district, and so anxious to defeat the election of a partisan to the high office, and to rebuke military despotism.

Judge Robertson's term will expire in August, 1872. He has been eminent in every position occupied by him, especially that of jurist, and notwithstanding his great age, he is as clear-minded and active in his laborious judicial duties as ever. The people of Kentucky are looking forward with regret to the time when his name will cease to figure in their judiciary.

Homicide in Warren County.

[From Bowling Green Democrat.]

Saturday morning, the 24th ult., at an early hour, a fearful homicide occurred in the neighborhood of Scaggs' Mill, in this county. The circumstances of the deed, as related to us, were about as follows: Two men, named Crack Herrington and James Ingram, with their wives, have been occupying a single room in the same house. Ingram had been rather intemperate for some time, and for several days prior to the 24th, ult. he had been constantly in a state of intoxication. During the night of the 23d, he did not go to bed, but remained in his chair about the fire. In the morning early, he became somewhat boisterous, and threatened to throw a child of Mr. Herrington into the fire, whereupon Mrs. Herrington severely rebuked him. Ingram then turned upon Mrs. Herrington, cursing her and declaring that he would cut her throat. In the meantime, Herrington was still in the bed, and he said to Ingram that he must behave himself. In response to Herrington's remark, Ingram declared that he would kill him, and approached the bed with a large knife drawn, as if he designed to use it upon Herrington, whereupon the latter seized a hatchet and with it struck Ingram three blows about the head, which resulted in a speedy death. Mr. Herrington was arraigned before Judge Wilkerson, of Woodburn, and after undergoing an examining trial, was discharged, the homicide being justifiable. Col. J. P. Bates appeared as counsel for the defense, and George Cooksey, our able County Attorney, for the prosecution. This case furnished only another instance of the ruinous effects of intemperance.

☞ A fashionable boarding-house in Twenty-first street, New York, has the following rules and regulations, which are furnished to every boarder: "Notice to Boarders—The gentlemen must not put their feet on the mantel in winter, nor out of the window in summer, and the lady must not write her name on the glass with a quartz pin. The single gentleman must not play the trombone, nor make love to the servants, nor comb his whiskers at the table. If he does he won't answer. The lady must not turn up her nose at everything on the table, unless she has a natural pug, and none of the party must drink or talk with a mouthful of victuals, nor must they fight for the top buckwheat cake. Terms liberal; board to be paid weekly in advance."

☞ Under the head of "Notable Beginnings," the San Francisco Bulletin says: "California records for 1870 will include three memorable industrial events—the shipment of the first bale of home-raised silk; the raising of the first successful crop of cotton, leading to the planting of several large tracts to that staple; and the first success in the manufacture of beet sugar."

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Carpenter vs. Fountain's ex'r, &c., Rowan; dismissed.

Maddox, &c., vs. Ditto, Henry; affirmed.

Louder vs. McDowell, Lewis; affirmed.

Smith, &c., vs. Sandford, &c., Gallatin; affirmed.

Steadman vs. Oldham & Scott, Scott; affirmed.

Aikin vs. McKee, Franklin; reversed.

Eastern Kentucky Railway Company vs. Greenup county; Greenup; reversed.

Current, &c., vs. Talcott, &c., Bourbon; reversed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Duvall and wife vs. Graves, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Upshaw vs. Corbett, &c., Fulton; reversed.

Roberts vs. Ketchum, Henry; affirmed.

Logan vs. Logan et al., Rowan; reversed.

Reeves vs. Little, Greenup; affirmed.

Donnell vs. Knox, Nicholas; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hale, &c., vs. Bearden, &c., McCracken; affirmed.

Griffey, &c., vs. Bevars, &c., Hickman, reversed.

Allen, &c., vs. Spidell, McCracken; reversed.

Hedges vs. Cassity, &c., Rowan; affirmed.

Pryor vs. Commonwealth, &c., Henry; reversed.

Duncan's adm'r vs. Jenkins, &c., Marshall; reversed.

Denney, &c., vs. Ferguson, &c., Wayne; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Coll vs. Taylor, Ballard; affirmed.

Stevens & Anderson vs. Blymer, Norton & Co., Graves; affirmed.

Crenshaw and wife vs. Western Lunatic Asylum, Graves; reversed.

Fannin vs. Smallbridge, Boyd; affirmed.

McAllister vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; affirmed.

Dawson vs. Duvall, &c., Caldwell; affirmed.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.

THE RIVER is stationary, with two feet in the pass down the Indian chute, and four feet in the canal. The weather opened yesterday clear and pleasant, with the wind from the south. About noon it shifted to the north, and commenced turning cold. At 6 p. m. the mercury indicated 27 degrees, with good prospects of its falling much lower before morning. The river is either frozen over or full of floating ice from Pittsburg to Cairo, and navigation entirely suspended. There is no knowing when the river will be opened; it may be in ten days or one month. Special telegrams report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries at various points.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1871.

There is still great complaint about the stringent money market, but No. 1 names can get accommodation from their regular bank when good security is offered.

EXCHANGE—Is growing scarce, but the banks sell to depositors at par, and buy at 1-10 discount. New Orleans Exchange is in some demand, but will not sell for better than par.

GOLD—There is not much gold offered, and the bankers cannot keep a supply sufficient to meet the wants of duty payers. The price varies very little; it opened at 110⅜, touched 110⅞, and closed at 110⅜.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

We bring forward our quotations:

1870.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	120⅞	123¼	119⅝	121¼
February	121¼	121⅜	115	115⅜
March	115	116⅜	110⅜	112
April	111¾	115⅛	111⅝	115
May	115¼	115⅛	113⅜	114⅞
June	114⅜	114⅛	110⅞	111¾
July	112⅜	122⅜	111⅛	120⅜
August	120⅝	122	114⅜	117
September	116⅞	116⅜	112⅞	113⅞
October	114⅞	114⅛	110	110⅞
November	111⅛	113⅜	110	110⅞
Dec. 1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2	110⅜	111⅛	110⅜	111⅛
3	111	111⅛	111	111⅛
4	....	....	....	....
5	111	111⅛	111	111⅛
6	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
7	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
8	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
9	110⅜	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞
10	110⅞	111	110⅞	110⅞
12	110⅞	110⅞	110⅜	110⅝
13	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
14	110⅜	111	110⅜	110⅞
15	111⅛	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
16	110⅞	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜
17	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
18	....	....	....	....
19	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
20	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
21	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
22	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
23	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
24	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
25	....	....	....	....
26	....	....	....	....
27	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
28	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
29	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
30	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
31	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
Jan. 1	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....
3	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7	110⅜	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have changed hands much more freely to-day than is generally noticeable in this market. The general tendency is upward. Our bankers make about 1 per cent. margin buying and sell close to New York prices.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons '81	109¾@110¼
" '62	107⅞@108⅛
" '64	107⅜@108⅛
" '65	107⅜@108⅛
" new '65	106⅞@107⅛
" '67	106⅞@107⅛
" '68	106⅞@107⅛
10-40s	106⅛@106⅜
Currency 6s	109¾@110¼

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
" '62	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜	⅛	..
" '64	108	108	108⅛	⅛	..
" '65	108	108	108⅛	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛	⅛	..
" '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	⅛	..
Coupons '68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	110	110	110⅛	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Hold their own well, and the majority of securities have advanced. The transactions, however, are confined to small lots.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotation:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	132	135
National Bank, Second	96	98
National Bank, Planters'	92	94
National Bank, City	101	102
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	94	95
Bank of Louisville	87	88
Merchants' Bank	114	116
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	119	120
Citizens' Bank	111	113
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	102	103
Farmers' Bank	98	100
Security Bank	112	114
German Bank	110	111
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	90	91
Central Savings Bank	94	95
Falls City Tobacco Bank	95	96
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	165	
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	36	40
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	43	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	85	85
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	79	80¼
Gas Company stock	110	112

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c	74	76
City for bounty, 6 per c	75	77
City for schools, 6 per c	75	76¼
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	78¼	80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	75	76
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	77	79
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	75	76
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	88	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	93	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94	95
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	80	82
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	88	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	77	79
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	75	76
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	91	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	87	*89
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	92	95
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	83	84
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	84	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	80	81
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	72	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*85
Grayson county, 7 per c	75	76
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	73	75
Lyon county, 7 per c	71	73
Caldwell county, 7 per c	73	75
McCracken county, 7 per c	69	70
Shelby county, 8 per c		*90
Carroll county bond, 8 per c		*90

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

INSURANCE—The subject of insurance has been recently brought sharply to the notice of business men, as also all classes of the community who insure their property, by the ruinous failure of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven. This Company had for a long time stood No. 1 and did an immense business, but as to its real condition the public was most egregiously deceived. One effect which is likely to be produced by the failure of the New Haven Home Company is to arouse a much more careful scrutiny into the solvency of other similar institutions which offer to take risks upon property. The Chicago Tribune referring to the subject, makes some suggestions worthy of special attention:

The discovery that the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, was only a sham, a long continued and successful imposition on the public, will do more to destroy confidence in insurance companies generally than would have been accomplished by the failure of a dozen minor companies. It was considered one of the soundest companies in the whole country, and the fact that the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Connecticut has permitted the public to be gulled by this institution so long, can scarcely be explained without implicating his official honesty. There is the fortunate peculiarity about the fire insurance business that a failure of this kind causes no great loss to single individuals. The losses of the public being mainly in the unearned portion of the premiums which have been paid by individuals on policies which have not expired yet, and, while the sum which the public are swindled out of will be very large, it will fall heavily on none. This peculiarity of the insurance business is what makes imposture on so large a scale possible. No business man, outside of the insurance business, has interest enough at stake to induce him to investigate the standing of an insurance company. Most men insure only for a year, and parties who want insurance generally insure with the company which has the best general reputation, and take the chances that the company will continue to pay losses at least that long. The basis of the insurance business is that the premiums collected shall exceed the losses by enough to pay expenses of management, and accumulate capital besides. As long as a company pays its losses the public are getting back all they could claim of the company, for the public has no permanent interest in the accumulated capital, except as a guarantee that the company has the means to pay. The Home, of New Haven, has paid millions of losses in all parts of the country, and in that respect has hitherto answered the purpose of those who held its policies, as well as if its claim to $1,000,000 of capital and assets had not been an outright lie. But the fact that a "first-class" insurance company can be run so long, and do an extensive business on no capital, is to the managers of the companies a continual temptation to pay themselves larger salaries, rent more expensive offices, and pay larger commissions to agents. The only persons who have the facilities to discover whether the companies really have what they represent to the public are the Insurance Commissioners of the several States. If these do not do their duty, the public are likely to be swindled from time to time.

There is, however, another phase of insurance in which the public have vastly more at stake than in fire insurance, viz: the soundness of the life insurance companies. Every holder of a life insurance policy has a permanent interest in the assets which the company represents itself to have. The failure of a life company works a ten times greater loss to the average of policy-holders than the failure of a fire or marine company. The same Insurance Commissioner who is intrusted with the duty of inspecting the condition of the fire and marine companies, is in every State intrusted with the same duty in regard to the life companies. His published annual reports are the only means which the public have of knowing whether the companies have a dollar of all the millions which they claim to possess. If as great a fraud as this of the "Home" Fire Insurance Company can be perpetrated upon the public without any warning from the Insurance Commissioner, how are the public to know that the life companies are any better? Some of the life companies of Connecticut are doing an enormous business. Western men are paying their millions annually in the hope that at their death it will be paid back to their children. How are they to know that it will be done? The business of life insurance has grown to be so important that it is time some more reliable means of investigating their means was devised.

THE NEW ENGLAND DROUGHT—ITS EFFECT UPON MANUFACTURES.—The Boston Post, in commenting upon the drought now prevailing in New England and its effect upon manufacturing enterprises, says:

The consequences of last summer's drought are yet seriously felt. It will be remembered that from August to October the water-power was so much reduced that many cotton factories were stopped wholly or in part. The autumn rains were light, not enough to fill the springs and bogs, which are the feeders of rivers and streams that run the mills, much less to replenish the lakes, which are their reservoirs. The winter closed in with these lower than ever before known. Already it is reported that the water is again failing, causing the mills in many localities to be run on short time or partially stopped. Unless warm weather, with heavy rains, comes to replenish the water supply, further reduction will be inevitable.

This is affecting the supply of goods in market actually to some extent, and prospectively much more, for the chance of relief during the next two months is very narrow. It was supposed that cheap cotton and full working of the mills would afford an abundant supply of cheap goods; whereas now the probability is that the production of cotton goods, reckoned from August 1 to April 1, will be less than for the same period in any year since 1865. It was computed that our home consumption of cotton would this year exceed that of 1869-70 by 150,000 bales. Now it seems doubtful if there will be any excess. Anticipating active business, the Northern mills have taken, since September 1, 263,621 bales, against 244,125 bales last year, according to Easton & Co.'s tables, an excess of 19,496 bales. Thus comfortably stocked, but with reduced consuming power, and having in view the excessive supply of cotton offered to Europe even for its highest peace rate of consumption, while a destructive war interferes with trade there; having the apparent promise of a scarcity of goods for the home demand, manufacturers whose mills can run have before them the unusual prospect of cheapening cotton, coinciding with advancing values for their productions—a promise of better profits than for many years. Yet the loss of employment of a considerable part of the capital invested in machinery offsets the greater gain to the employed part, and the greater loss to opratives thrown out of employment has no compensation. Our factories need larger reservoirs and auxiliary steam power for times of drought.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS AND FERRY-BOATS.—Should the officers connected with the Revenue Department "of the best Government in the world" challenge the nations of the earth to a contest of ignorance they would bear off the highest prize beyond a peradventure. Those who do not think so, should read the following from the New York Journal of Commerce relative to ferry-boats. It says:

We have a further illustration of the wisdom which governs the Revenue Department at Washington. A gentleman has handed us an answer he received to the question whether the boats running from the foot of Wall street to Brooklyn were "ferry-boats;" if so, they are not subject to the usual tonnage duty. The answer reported to us is that "inasmuch as they cross a navigable stream they are not ferry-boats." In view of this reply, an old sailor, who has no landlubber's science whatever about him, "wants to know, you know," how any ferryboat could cross a stream if it wasn't "navigable?" He is nothing but a salt-water ninny to ask such a question. As we understand the position of the Revenue Department on this question, it may be described thus: A boat which makes regular trips between two places, not very remote from each other, and does not go by water, but executes the passage either on wheels or runners, or on the backs of quadrupeds of any species, natives of this country, or by aerial balloon power, is a ferryboat in the estimation of the Department; or if there be water in the channel crossed by the said vessel, but it be not deep enough to float it, the stream cannot be called "navigable," and the boat is then a ferryboat. Sufficient water to float the craft implies navigation, and ferryboat given to navigation is a misnomer in the revenue vocabulary. We have limited the list of proper means of transportation to those useful animals known to American service. The reason is sufficient, although it may not be obvious without explanation. The man who makes this decision that a vessel crossing a navigable stream is not a ferryboat, is the same man (or his first cousin to him) who decided that St. Petersburg, on the Baltic, Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, and Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, were all ports "east of the Cape of Good Hope," to which the law applied which exacts in certain cases ten per cent additional duty. He argued the case with us by suspending a yard-stick upon the meridian line over a highly-colored government map, and waiving his dexter fingers toward all the world on that side, declared that it was all east of the cape aforesaid. It is easy to see that by a natural association of ideas this officer would declare a transport moved by oriental means, say by elephants or camels, not only subject to sea tonnage but also to an additional ten per cent. levy, the power being brought from east of the Cape of Good Hope.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. [Furnished by the Board of Trade.]

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
For the last twenty-four hours, by the Transfers.		
Apples, green, bbls	106	39
Bacon, tcs	14	123
Bacon, casks		163
Butter, pkgs	65	27
Bagging, pcs	160	269
Cotton, bales	1704	2028
Cotton yarns, bdls		2
Coffee, bags	463	296
Cheese, bxs		484
Candles, bxs	71	141
Cement, bbls		645
Cattle, head		133
Dried fruit, sks	70	
Eggs, bbls & bxs	13	2
Flour, bbls	205	302
Feathers, sks	17	
Hides, bdls	61	168
Hogs, head	1055	
Hay, bales		84
Iron, pig, tons	18	228
Lard, tcs	12	4
Lard, kegs	28	60
Molasses, bbls	2	30
Mackerel, pkgs	5	34
Nails, kegs		115
Oil, bbls	131	206
Oats, bags	78	139
Pork, pcs		13
Potatoes, bbls		50
Rye, bags	107	
Sugar, hhds	176	13
Sugar, bxs and bbls	10	75
Seeds, bags	280	123
Tobacco, hhds	29	104
Tobacco, boxes	73	55
Whisky, bbls	321	510
Wheat, sks	325	

Weekly Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week. A fair demand has been reported, and stocks continue fair, though receipts have been limited. We quote fair to prime qualities at $3 50 to 4 50, and choice to extra lots $5 to $6 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Prices are firm under the influence of advanced quotations for highwines, and bbl lots are sold at $1 90 per gallon.

ALE—We have no change to note in quotations. Stocks are ample to enable dealers to respond to the wants of the trade. We quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $18; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Dealers are well supplied with the various makes, and prices range from $1 75 per dozen for common in round lots from manufacturers and agents to $3 50 for prime Shaker brooms. Some fancy brooms are held at $4 per dozen.

BALING TWINE—Is quiet, with light sales at 18c per pound.

BAGGING—The tendency of prices in round lots is to lower quotations, and sales have been made as low as 25c, and further concessions would be made for cash. Stocks are reduced, and the season for active trade is over. Sales of hemp and flax are still made in small lots on time orders at 27 to 28c per yard.

BATTING—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, and prices are quotably unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 21@22c, No. 1 at 20c, and No. 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts are light and prices steady. We quote at 27@28c for fair to prime lots on arrival. Occasional sales are reported at a fraction above our figures.

BAGS—There is a very limited demand for the various descriptions of grain-bags, and seamless cotton have declined. Burlaps are quiet, and a very light demand for gunnies is reported.

2-bushel, seamless bags	31½@33
2½-bushel " "	42½@45
3-bushel " "	50 @52½
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies, in bales	22 @22½
Gunnies, resewed	23 @

BROOM-CORN—A light demand is reported, and sales are made at prices ranging from $60 to $80 per ton.

BUTTER—The market during the week has been well supplied with country butter, and sales have been made in lots on arrival at 18@25c per lb for common to choice qualities. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@33c per lb, and a fair demand for New York Goshen butter is reported, with sales at 40@42c. We note sales to-day of 5,000 lbs country at 18@20c.

BEANS—Are in fair supply, and we quote common white at $1 75@2 00, and navy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BARK—The market rules steady for chestnut oak, and dealers are paying from $10 to $20 per car load at depot.

CEMENT—Is unchanged with a fair demand for the season, and we continue to quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. Sales to-day include 645 bbls.

COAL—The city demand has been active during the week, and sales are made at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market for cotton yarns has been quiet, and dealers have reduced quotations. We also note a decline in wicking and carpet chain. The following quotations are for southern and the best standard brands:

No. 500, per dozen,	at	13½@16 c
" 600, "	at	11½@15½c
" 700, "	at	9½@13½c
Pound yarns	at	30 @32½c
Carpet chain	at	30 @32½c
Candle wick	at	30 @32½c

CANDLES—Are in fair request, and prices are lower for all descriptions of stock. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12½@13c, and 11-oz at 11½@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—A moderate demand for goods included in this catalogue is reported, and prices rule steady:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 50@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	3 00
Peas	3 00
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	6 50@8 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	2 65@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand and steady. Kiln-dried is steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, and bolted meal is held at 60@65c per bu, loose.

COOPERAGE—There is a good demand for the various descriptions of cooperage, and prices rule firmer. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 90@2 00
Lard tierces	1 85
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	5 00
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@24 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	30 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

COFFEE—There has been an active business in coffee since the 1st inst., and dealers are now largely supplied with the various descriptions. Under New York advices the market rules firm and has an upward tendency. We note sales to-day of 175 bags Rio at 17½@19½c. We quote:

Fancy	20⅞@21¼
Choice Rio	20 @20½
Prime Rio	19 @19½
Good Rio	18 @18½
Fair Rio	16 @17½
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

CORDAGE—We note a slight decline in cotton rope. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15
Cotton rope	32 @35
Manilla rope	21 @22
Sisal rope	20½@21¼
Tarred rope	18 @20

COTTON—The tendency of prices during the past week has been downward, and holders have been compelled to make concessions. We quote:

Middling	13¾
Low middling	13⅛@13⅜
Good ordinary	12½
Ordinary	10½

CRANBERRIES—Prices are nominally unchanged, and cultivated berries are held at $15@16 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—A good demand for peaches characterizes the market and halves command 10@11c per lb, and extra prime lots command 11½c. Quarter peaches are steady at 6@7c. Dried apples are quiet at 3½@6c per lb.

EGGS—Have been in good demand, and dealers quote in lots on arrival at 23@25c per doz. Sales to-day include 2,000 doz at 24c.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged and in good demand at $1 70 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is steady, and receipts find ready sale at 68@70c per lb for good to prime lots.

FISH—The market rules steady, with ample stocks. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 50
Do No. 3, small	11 00@11 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Do No. 3	5 50@ 7 00
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	23@ 30
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 50@ 1 60
do 2 lb cans	2 50@ 2 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—We have no change to note in prices. Oranges and lemons are firm with a good demand. We quote oranges at $16@18 per bbl; lemons at $9@10 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—There has been a fair local demand for flour during the past week, but sales for shipment to Southern and Eastern markets have been of limited magnitude. Prices have undergone no quotable change, but under the firmer ruling for wheat, millers and dealers have been correspondingly firm in their views. Sales to-day include 516 bbls assorted grades within the range of the following quotations:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 70@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts are upon a more liberal basis, and dealers are paying the following prices:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	10c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
Deer, " per lb	15@25c
Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FIRE BRICK—Are in fair demand, and price rule steady at $25 per 1,000.

GAME—The weather has been favorable for the receipt of all descriptions of game, and the market has been well supplied, and for various descriptions prices have ruled lower. We quote quails on arrival at $1 25 per dozen; squirrels at $1 00 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 00 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole; pheasants, $3 00 per dozen.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and we quote prices firm at 68@70c per lb.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market for the week under review has presented no features claiming special attention or remark. While prices have not advanced there has been a firmer feeling manifested, and, with light receipts, full prices have been readily paid by millers and dealers. Advices from other markets are calculated to strengthen the views of farmers, and as the season advances, they are likely to demand extreme figures, and with higher figures in Liverpool, the export demand is likely to increase, which will be a strong element in the market to maintain and advance quotations. Nos. 1 and 2 red command $1@1 10 on arrival, and limited sales of white are reported at $1 10@1 20 on arrival.

CORN—The market is profoundly quiet, and scarcely anything is doing except to supply the local trade; and ear corn is selling from wagon and from store at 60c per bu. As yet we hear of no operations on a large scale by dealers. Farmers are holding at 50c per bushel, but as this price precludes the possibility of profits, and would inevitably entail losses upon shippers, it is not likely that investments will be made for some time to come. The European demand for corn is improving, and advices from England warrant the opinion that a heavy export business will occur during the year.

OATS—Are in fair request, and prices are steady. Sales of considerable magnitude have been made during the week at 45c per bushel, in bulk from store, and dealers are firm in their views. We quote at 40@42c in bulk on arrival, 45@47c in bulk from store and 52@55c per bushel, sacks included. Sales include 2,000 bushels at 45c from store in bulk, and 1,500 bushels on private terms.

RYE—Is in fair request, and prices are reported steady at 70c on arrival, and 75@80c per bushel from store.

BARLEY—The market continues steady at about the same prices that have ruled for several weeks past. Sales of prime fall are made from store at $1 13@1 15. We quote No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2. No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival; No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 75@90c on arrival.

MALT—The market is steady, and a fair demand is reported; and we continue to quote fall malt at $1 10@1 25. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1@1 10, Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Since the ice-blockade set in, receipts by river have been cut off, and prices have, in consequence, ruled firm. The demand has not exceeded the ability of dealers, and sales from store and delivered on the cars have ranged from $19 to $21 per ton for the various grades of timothy. With navigation open, we may anticipate lower quotations.

HIDES—Receipts have been large and prices for dry flint have declined. We quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Prices are steady with a fair demand, at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

HOGS—The market has ruled firm during the week, with light receipts, and, though there has been less competition than at any time since the packing season commenced, drovers have been able to realize within a fraction their extreme views, and have obtained more for their hogs than has been paid in any other Western market. Prices have been as follows:

Monday	$6 @7	per 100 lbs gross.
Tuesday	6 25@6 70	per 100 lbs gross.
Wednesday	6 25@6 65	per 100 lbs gross.
Thursday	6 @6 75	per 100 lbs gross.
Friday	6 25@6 75	per 100 lbs gross.
Saturday	6 40@6 80	per 100 lbs gross.

During the entire season prices in this market have ranged from 25c to $1 per 100 gross higher than at Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis; still, with this fact in full view, the foolish story has been circulated that a combination was formed in this city to break down the hog market and compel farmers to sell cheap. The facts in the case would show much more distinctly that a combination had been formed among packers for the purpose of making Louisville the best market for the farmer and the poorest for the packer in the whole country. The story in all of its bearings is too absurd for a moment's reflection.

The season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and packers are preparing to close their houses. The operations for the week ending this evening amount to about 9,000 head, and for the season to 238,311 head, and there were this evening 1,400 head in packers' pens. It is difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions as to the extent of the Western "hauling," but those who sat down the number at 3,400,000 head still adhere to their estimates. There is a wide difference in opinion as to the per cent. of excess in weight over last year. Some say 10 per cent., others 5 per cent. It will count less equal 8 per cent., which would make the sum total, say 3,700,000 head. The following is a statement of the operations of the various packing houses:

Packing houses.	Total killing.
O. W. Thomas & Co.	31,866
Hamilton & Bro	29,572
Owsley & Co	29,321
Duncan, Floyd & Co	26,822
Hughes, Goslee & Co	27,271
Fred Leib	23,746
Thomas J. Martin & Son	21,161
William Jarvis & Co	14,794
A. Shoeffel & Co	15,494
McMahon, Goodloe & Co	12,463
Middleton & Letterle	6,671
Total	238,311

Receipts to-day by rail amounted to 1,055 head, but packers were not buying. Drovers were asking $6 75@6 80 for the best hogs, and the range was from $6 40 to 6 80 for medium to heavy averages.

HOPS—The market is quiet, and we continue to quote at 12 to 18c for inferior to choice. We note sales of prime hops at 16c.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Prices are unchanged, and we quote in round and jobbing lots at 5¾@6c.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices rule steady, with a fair seasonable trade. We quote:

Bar, lb	3 @	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5⅛@6	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@6	German	12@15
Boiler	6 @	Sd. plow slabs	9@10
Nail rod	8 @8½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Oval iron	5 @5½	Steel do	9@10
Pullies	3 @	from plow slabs	
Horse-shoes	5 50@5 60	Mule-shoes, pr do	6 50@7

LEATHER—Is steady, with a good demand, and we note a slight change in oak sole. We continue to quote:

Oak sole	38@	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@38	Hog skins	12@15
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	43@54		

LEAD AND SHOT—Are quotably unchanged. We quote bar lead at 9@9½c; shot at $2 38 per bag, and buckshot at $2 55.

LUMBER—Dealers report a light demand, and prices unchanged. We quote:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is a fair demand for manufactured tobacco, and stocks are ample, including all the well-known brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 68
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 10's	65 @ 85
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	75 @ 86
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We have no change to note in quotations. New Orleans molasses is steady at 68@72c in round and job lots. Sirups range from 60c to $1 15, as to quality, and sorghum is steady at 45@50c.

NUTS—Prices are unchanged. We quote almonds at 20@27c; filberts at 16@18c. Brazil nuts at 14@17c, pecans at 12@15c, and walnuts at 14@20c.

NAVAL STORES—Prices are steady, with a light demand. We quote:

Oakum, per bale	$4 50@5 00
Tar, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Rosin, per bbl	2 50@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	5 00@5 50

NAIL—Prices rule steady, with a fair demand. We quote 10d to 40d nails at $4@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion. Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 28@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OILS—We note a decline in linseed, lard and coal oils. We quote:

Linseed oil	91 @ 97	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 10 @1 15	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	90 @1 00	Straits oil	75 @
Coal oil	23 @25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—The market rules quiet but steady:

Bran, per ton, at	$16 00@18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00@21 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	23 00@30 00

ONION SETS—Are in good supply but the demand is limited. We quote top sets at $3 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @10

COLORS.

English red lead	11½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

POWDER—Is unchanged, and we continue to quote rifle powder at $6@6 50 per keg and blasting at $4@4 50.

PEA NUTS—The market is quiet. We quote prime qualities in round lots at 6c.

POULTRY—Is steady, with a fair demand, and the market continues well supplied. We quote dressed turkeys at 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed.

POTATOES—The market is steady and dealers are asking $3@3 25 per bbl for peach-blows, russets, and neshannocks packed.

PROVISIONS—The market has ruled firm during the past week; in all the Western points of supply an upward tendency in prices has been developed, and holders have been able to advance the quotations slightly. Holders of mess pork are not disposed to accept less than $20 per bbl, and at these figures transactions have been reported. Rump pork is held at $15@16. That an effort will be made to advance the price of the hog product there can be little doubt, for, as we have shown, prices have ruled too low, compared with the price paid for hogs. That prices, however, can be materially advanced and maintained we do not believe, unless an export demand should spring up in excess of any estimates that have appeared. It is doubtful if the prices which have prevailed since the packing season commenced have been remunerative, at least to the extent which is warranted by the risks and investment. Under these circumstances it is natural that packers should avail themselves of every phase of the markets, not only to save themselves from loss, but to secure a fair profit, and it is quite probable that those who purchase now will save money. Sales to-day include 100,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 7c loose; 50,000 lbs do at 7¼c; 65 casks bulk shoulders packed at 7⅜@7½c; 50 casks clear rib sides at 10½c packed. We quote shoulders at 7⅛@7½c; clear ribbed sides at 10⅛@10⅜c, and clear sides at 11@11⅛c, all packed. Sales of mess pork include 100 bbls at $20. Lard is steady with sales of 150 tierces prime leaf at 12c. We quote at 12@12½c, and keg lard at 13⅜@14½c.

PIG IRON—The market rules quiet and steady, and we continue to quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Is in ample supply, and we quote the various descriptions at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet at 5½@6c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

SALT—Is unchanged, and dealers are still selling:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—Is unchanged and in good demand. We quote German No. 1 at 7@8c; No. 2 at 6@6½c; rosin at 5½@6c.

SUGARS—There is quite an active movement in New Orleans sugars, and receipts, which have been fair, have met with ready sale at from 10@13c in bbl and hhd lots. Stocks of refined sugars are unusually low, and some days will still elapse before dealers will be fully supplied; in the meantime prices are nominal. Island sugars are in fair supply and steady. We note sales to-day of 45 hhds New Orleans sugars at 10¾@11¾c. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14½@15
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14 @14½
C's	13¾@14¼
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	10 @11½
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for timothy seed, and prices are firm. Clover seed is also in good demand. We quote red clover at $7@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $6 25@6 50. Clean Kentucky blue grass, $1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady, and receipts find ready sale at 8@8¼c for tallow and 6@6½c for grease.

TEAS—Are quotably unchanged. We continue to quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 55@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices rule steady, with a fair seasonable demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	40c
Lead, per lb	9¼c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Is steady. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10, and pure vinegar at $11@12.

WOOL—The market is quiet and nominal. Receipts are light. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per pound.

WRAPPING PAPER—Is steady, and we quote at 90c, 87½c and 45c for the three standard sizes.

WOODEN WARE—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts	2 25@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1	10 50@
" " 2	9 50@
" " 3	8 50@
Assorted	5 50@
Wash-boards	2 40@ 2 60
Selves	1 75@ 2 50

WINDOW GLASS—The following are the card rates, less 40 per cent. discount to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
20x38 to 28x44	10 50	26x48 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			30

WHISKY—There has been a good demand for highwines during the week, but receipts, owing to the suspension of navigation, have been restricted, and dealers have not been able to respond to the wants of their customers. We quote at 87@88c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has ruled quiet during the week. Receipts have been light, and offerings on a correspondingly limited basis. The weather has been cold and dry, and farmers are still unable to prepare the crops for market. A few days of moist weather will overcome this difficulty, and with more liberal receipts factors and buyers anticipate an active business. There has been but little change in prices, and desirable grades of manufacturing leaf have been in demand, and have commanded satisfactory prices. The sales for the week foot up 177 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 2,842 hhds.

The following is an exhibit of transactions:

Warehouse.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the tobacco y'r.
Pickett	42	730
Louisville	37	632
Ninth-street	59	539
Farmers'	29	434
Boone	4	388
Planters'	10	179
Total hogsheads	177	2,842

Receipts to-day amounted to 22 hhds, and the following is the detailed account of grades and prices:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Weakley county, Tennessee, leaf at $12 25; 2 hhds Marion county lugs at $5 30 and 5; 1 hhd Spencer county leaf at 7; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at 6 60; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at 6 20; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at 6; 1 hhd black fat at 6 70; 1 hhd Union county old leaf at 8.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd leaf Daviess county at $11 50; 3 hhds leaf (Missouri) at 11, 9 00 and 8 40; 2 hhds new leaf and lugs Taylor county at 6 70 and 5 30; 1 hhd leaf Metcalfe at 8 40; 1 hhd lugs Metcalfe county at 6 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county common leaf at $9 10; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at $6 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7; 1 hhd Greene county common leaf at $5 90.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.—Messrs. J. S. Gans in their recent circular say the sales in this market for 1870 were 43,100 hhds. In December but little change from the previous depression was perceptible, except a better feeling in lugs and low leaf, owing partly to the severe cold weather at the West, which had delayed the marketing of the new crop. We quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Partly frosted lugs	6½@ 6¾c	—@—
Sound lugs	6¾@ 7⅜c	7¼@ 8 c
Common leaf	7½@ 7¾c	8¼@ 8¾c
Medium leaf	8¾@ 9 c	9 @10 c
Good leaf	9½@10½c	10½@11 c
Fine leaf	10½@11 c	11½@12½c
Selections	11½@12 c	11¾@12 c

DOMESTIC TOBACCO TRADE OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN INSPECTION WAREHOUSES IN DECEMBER:

	Ky. Hhds.	V.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock Dec. 1, 1870	13,611	449	19	39	14,118
Received since	328	25	—	—	353
Total	13,939	474	19	39	14,471
Delivered since	2,419	22	—	6	2,447
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	11,520	452	19	33	12,024

	Hhds.
Brooklyn inspection stock, Dec. 1, 1870	5,670
Received since	95
Total	5,765
Delivered since	1,301
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1871	4,464
Total stock	16,488

And During the Year 1870:

	Ky. Hhds	V&N.C Hhds	Ohio Hhds	Md Hhds	Total Hhds
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	10,359	628	19	55	11,061
Received since	25,214	284	—	6	25,504
Total	35,573	912	19	61	36,565
Delivered since	24,053	460	—	28	24,541
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	11,520	452	19	33	12,024

Brooklyn inspection stock, Jan. 1, 1870	3,571
Received since	17,563
Total	21,134
Delivered since	16,670
Stock in Brooklyn inspection warehouse Jan. 1, 1871	4,464
Total stock Jan. 1, 1871	16,488
Total stock Jan. 1, 1870	14,632
Total stock Jan. 1, 1869	15,826
Total stock Jan. 1, 1868	25,876
Total stock Jan. 1, 1867	19,219

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New York in December.

	Havana, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1870	14,731	100
Received since	8,850	40
Total	23,581	140
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	4,000	102
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	38

And During the year 1870:

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Yara, bales.	Cienfuegos, bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	16,048	255	705	..
Received since	56,105	209	2,748	59
Total	72,153	464	3,453	59
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	52,572	464	3,415	59
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	..	38	..
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	16,048	255	705	..
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	12,717	206	5,162	..
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	6,528	..	657	..
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	10,729	..	2,740	..

Louisville Drug Market.

There has been a fair demand during the week for goods in this department of trade, and with few exceptions dealers have not revised quotations. We quote:

Alcohol	$1 90 @ 2 00
Alum	5 @ 6
Calomel, lb	1 46 @
Camphor, lb	75 @ 80
Cochineal, lb	1 00 @ 1 10
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @ 1 35
Copperas, bbls, lb	2¼@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@
Cream Tartar, pure	42 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	10 00 @
Indigo, lb	1 40 @ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	55 @
Magnesia, carb., 2-lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	7 00 @ 7 25
Madder, lb	16 @ 18
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	1 90 @ 2 00
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 00 @
Oil, tanners', gallon	70 @ 75
Oil, bergamot, pound	5 50 @
Oil, cassia, pound	4 00 @
Oil, lemon, pound	3 50 @
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 35 @ 2 40
Rosin, bbl	3 50 @ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	15 @ 16
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¾@
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @
Soda, sal, pound	4 @ 4¼
Soda, ash, pound	4½@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	4 @
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 58 @
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	18 00 @
Sulphur, roll, pound	5 @ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11 @ 12
Saltpeter, pure, pound	20 @ 24
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	58 @
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 65
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	3¾@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	4½@

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A fair order demand for staple dry goods is reported, and stocks are fully replenished in all departments. Goods are being sold upon the smallest possible margins, and Louisville is very properly regarded equal in every respect to any of the Western markets. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Gardners	10
Cannelton	12	Arnolds	8½
G't Western	11½	Hamiltons	11
Anchor	11½	Richmonds	10½
Penn Mills	11½	Wamsutta	7½
Laurel Hill	11½	Gloucester	10½
Macon	11½	TICKINGS.	
Tallassee	11½	Conestoga, m'd	21
Kennedale	11½	do extra	24
Eastern standards	12½	Everett	25
Osnaburgs, 7-8	12½@15	Falls City	22
do 4-4	15@18	do A	22
Pepperell E, fine	13	do A A	30
do R	12	do A A A	35
do O	11	Minnehaha	30
do N	10	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	20
Blackstone	12	Albany	18
Hope	12	American	12
Langdon, 36 inch	14	Jewett City	12
do 34 inch	12	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	15	Starr A	13
Wamsutta	19	Pepperell	13
N. Y. Mills	20	Laconia	13
Pepperell 6-4	27	Winthrop	12
do 7-4	32	DENIMS.	
do 9-4	40	Ogden A brown	16
do 10-4	45	Albany blue	12
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	25
Common colors	50	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	60	Glasgow	15
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	16
Hamilton brown	17	Hartford	12
Amoskeag	20	Scotch	22 @30
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	9½@10½	Bates	13
Glazed	7 @ 8	Pepperell	13
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	13
Allens	10½	do sateen	15
Amoskeag	9	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	11½	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	11	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	10½	Stafford Bros	37
Merrimac D	11	Brooks	75
do W	12	Green & Daniels	40
do chintz	11	Stewart's	40
Pacific	11	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	10½	Hadley	75
do frock	11½	Willimantic, 6 cd	70
Bedford	7½	do enameled	40
American	10½	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	11	Kentucky	40@60
		Eastern	15@63

Louisville Retail Market.

The markets are well supplied with meats, and butchers are demanding full prices for all descriptions. There is a good supply of poultry at the principal depots. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	15 @17½c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	17½c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8 @10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	10 @12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	15 @17½c
Fresh pork, per lb	12½@15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	17 @20 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	15 @17½c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Sausages	12½@15 c
Poultry—Dressed chickens, per doz	3 50@4 50
Chickens, each	30 @35 c
Geese	65 @75 c
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	14 @16 c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	10c
River fish, per lb	6c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Oranges, per doz	75 @$1 00
Lemons, per doz	60@50c
Grapes, per lb	20@25c
Vegetables—	
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Potatoes, per half peck	10@15c
Turnips, per quart	5@8c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	5@8c
Cabbages, per head	10@15c
Onions, per quart	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	30@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	45c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	35c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	30c
Wood—Beech, per cord	$5@5 50

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7, 1871.

There has been considerable excitement in the live stock market during the past week. The receipts have been quite large and sales have been active, so that all the stock that was offered met with ready sale.

CATTLE—The receipts have been about equal to the demand. There has been but little change in prices. The best grades met with ready sale, while common and inferior stuff went begging. We quote for fair shipping beeves $5 75 to 6 25. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 50 to 5 00; choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and pony steers, that weigh 800 to 1,000 lbs, at $5 to 5 50; second quality at $4 to 4 50; common at $3 50 to 3 75; and tailings at $2 to 2 50. Milch cows that are fresh sell as to quality from $30 to 65 00; but few on sale and but little inquiry.

SHEEP—Receipts are quite heavy, and sales rule at $4 25@5 50 for heavy shipping sheep; mixed lots sell at $3@3 50 per cwt. gross.

HOGS—The market has ruled active during the past week, with receipts much heavier than last week's. Some of the packers are still operating, while most of them have closed for the season. We quote for heavy averages at $6 50@6 75, while a few lots have been sold at $6 80@7; this is considered an out-side price. Light sold at $6@6 30, and shoats at $5@5 50 per cwt. gross.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts have been large; some 50 car loads have been shipped South from our pens during the past week. Most of the drovers expressed themselves that they were on their way to a hard market, but they said the stock must be sold at some price. The news from the South is reported to be some better.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	405
Sheep	743
Hogs	2,774
Mules and horses	1,063
Total	4,985

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Beeves—Total receipts 4,900; quality very good; market to-day active, but prices very low; nearly all sold out. Western cattle lose money to-day; prices are ⅛@¼c lower on good, and ⅛@¼c on common, and medium range from 5@8½c. The following were the principal sales to-day: Yeaman & Co 40 Illinois, averaging 1,440, 7¾c; 37, 1,300, 7½c; Livingston 100 Iowa, 1,230, 6¾c; 30, 1,300, 7c. Henry Fon & Rosenthal, 60 Illinois, 1,300, 7c; 17 Ohio, 1,340, Rosenthal, 35 Illinois, 1,300. 48, 1,340, 7c. 30 Kentucky, 1,300, 7¾c; Roe, 11 Michigan, Gallion, 13 Canada, 1,100, 7c. S. Illinois, 1,000, 8c. Prosper Eastman, 48 14 cheap, 20, 1,200, 6½c. John Moore, oxen, 1,570, 8c. Henry Rankin, 35 Ohio 1,540, 8¼c; 50 Kentucky, 1,200, 7½c. J. H. Upton, 19 Michigan mixed, 1,160, 5¾c. W. Hallock, 14 Michigan, 1,060, 5c; 14 oxen, 1,500, 5¾c. S. W. Clark, 17 New York cows, 1,000, 5c.

Sheep—Total receipts 11,600; quality fair; market continues dull. Michigan, 80-lb, 4¾@4¾c; 100 90 lb, 6¾c; 100-lb, 6¾c; New York 80-lb, 5¾c; wethers, 119-lb, 6¾c; Canada 120-lb, 7¾c.

Hogs—Receipts 10,200; nothing doing in live hogs.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The weather is warm with rain this forenoon, and the unfavorable crowding of dead meats and shaved poultry on sale, to the injury of live stock. Beeves, receipts 1,000 head, making 5,900 head for the week; trade is very dull and stock are not selling; prices are unchanged; 60 Illinois steers, 2 cwt, sold at 13@13½c; 90 head, 6¾ cwt, at 13c; a car of 6 cwt Virginia cattle at $75 each. Sheep number 3,700 head, completing 18,200 head for the week; the market is slow and prices are not so firm as yesterday; a car of 73 lbs Ohio sold at 4¾c, with a car of 80 lbs at 5¼c; a lot of culls sold at $2 each; many sheep are unsold to-day and 8,200 head for the week; they are scarcely so firm; 3 cars of Ohio, 266 lbs, at 7c and 2 cars of 260 lbs at 6 3-16c; Western dressed are dull at 7¾c with many in.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 110⅝, sold down to 110⅜, and closed at 110⅜@110⅝. The market has not been very active. Loans were made at 5 per cent gold.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $27,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $482,000.

Government securities have been somewhat stronger, advancing from ⅛ to ¼ at the closing this afternoon.

Stocks opened a little stronger this morning than they were last night at the close, and comparing the opening with the closing prices, show an advance of from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent on the leading shares, the market closing dull but steady. The Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad Company have to pay for 27 miles of road built last year. For this purpose they will issue 4,000 shares of common stock and 4,000 of preferred.

Central and Union Pacific railroad bonds were active to-day, but there is little change in prices.

The money market has been easy at 6@7 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$2,160,609
Specie, increase	2,520,915
Circulation, decrease	38,799
Deposits, increase	13,814,860
Legal-Tenders, increase	3,788,052

State securities are dull and heavy. Tennessee issues were a little better in the morning, closing dull but steady.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110⅜@
Coupons of '62	108⅛@
Coupons of '64	108⅛@
Coupons of '65	108⅛@
Do new	107⅛@
Coupons of '67	107⅛@
Coupons of '68	107⅛@
Ten-forties	106⅛@
Currency 6's	110⅜@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	89¾	Old Virg'a	67
Old Tenn	62	Old N. Car	44½
New Tenn	62	New N. Car	22
New Virg'a	67		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	45½	Northwestern	70¾
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	82½
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	104⅞
Do preferred	9	N. J. Cent'l	101
Adams Express	64½	St. Paul	49¼
Wells & Fargo	34½	Do preferred	72½
Amer. Express	42	Tol. & Wabash	48½
U. S. Express	45	Do preferred	68
Pacific Mail	40⅞	Fort Wayne	92¼
N. Y. Cent'l, con	91⅞	Terre Haute	28¼
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87¾	Do preferred	55
Erie	22	Chi. & Alton	115
Erie preferred	45	Do preferred	116
Harlem	134½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	29
Do preferred	132	C. C. and C	82¼
Reading	98½	Burlington	151½
Mich. Central	116	Lake Shore	92¼
Pittsburg	104½	Illinois Central	136⅜

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands 15c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined 5@10c; receipts 9,700 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 30@5 60; common to good extra $6 10@6 20; good to choice $6 25@6 70; common to choice white Western extra $6 65@7; common to good extra Ohio $6 10@6 70; St. Louis $6 20@8 25. Rye flour $4@5 50. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 91c. Wheat, the market opened dull but closed active; receipts 6,000 bushels; new spring $1 43@1 44; red amber $1 45@1 50; amber State $1 52. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is steady with a moderate demand; prime State 90c; Bay Quinte $1 12. Barley malt is quiet. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 26,000 bushels; No. 1 mixed 76@78½c; yellow 79@80c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 8,000 bushels; 60@62½c for Western and Ohio. Hay is unchanged. Hops are steady with sales at 20@23c for California; State 9@15c; Western 6@10c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13@16c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; New Orleans 65@70c. Rice, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 6¾@6¾c. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; crude 13¼@14c; refined 23@23½c. Leather, hemlock sole is steady; South American 27@30c; California 27@29c; Orinoco 26@28½c. Wool, the market is firm; domestic fleece 47@52½c; unwashed 34@36c; pulled 38@45c; Texas 19½@29c; California 28@31c. Mess pork is steady; old $19 50@19 75; new $20@20 12½; prime mess $16@17 25; new do $20@21; seller January and February $20. Beef is steady; mess $10@15 extra mess $15@18. Dressed hogs are steady at $7 75@7 87½ for Western. Beef hams, smoked, 29@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess 26@28; India mess 29@32. Cut meats are heavy; hams, plain 10@13c; shoulders 7@8¼c. Middles, prices are irregular; city long clear 10½c; city short clear 11¼c; Western short clear 10½c; long clear 10½c. Lard is heavy; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle rendered 12¼@12½c; seller January 11¾@12¼c. Butter 12@25c for Western and 29@40c for State. Cheese 12@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $6 10@6 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; new spring $1 43@1 44, the latter for choice; red amber $1 46@1 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are dull and prices are a shade lower at 61@62c. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 1 mixed 76@77c. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm; sales at $20; seller March $20 25. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is without change. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; prime steam 12¼c; seller February 12¼c; seller March 12½c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 32@33c and limed 26@28c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is unchanged. Ingot copper, Lake Superior 22¼@22½c. Pig iron, Scotch $32@34; American $30@31. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron Russia 10½@11c. Nails are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is quiet and there is but little change to observe in prices. We quote Scott O brown muslins 10@10½c, do 8 12½c; Allendale 8-4 sheetings 32c; Androscoggin 10-4 do 35c; Graniteville R R 10c; Pequot A 14c; Massachusetts I 10c; Maxwell's 40-inch 18c; Indian Head, Appleton and Atlantic A sheetings 12c; Clark's checked muslins 17c; Clinton C 12c; Lonsdale 15c; do cambrics 20c; Amoskeag stripes 20@21c; Uncasville do 12@13c; Arlington blue denims 15@16c; New York denims 20c; Warren B B brown do 17c; do A X A 22c; Great Falls brown drills 12½c; Workingmen's denims 19@20c; Boston A A tickings 21c; Hamilton regular do 21c; Thorndike 14@14½c; Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams 15c; Glasgow do 14c; Caledonia and Hartford do 12½c; Waite Rock lindseys 18c; Ontario A bags 35c; Stark A do 35c and American do 31c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extra spring $4 50@6 50. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 10¼@1 10½ cash; $1 10½@1 10¾ for seller last half of January; this afternoon the market was active and steady at $1 10½@1 10¾ cash and seller January; $1 11¼c@$1 11 for seller February. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 43¼@43½c this afternoon the market was neglected at 43½@43½c. Oats, the market is quiet and prices a shade easier; No 2 36¼c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 75c. Barley, the market is excited and prices are 3@5c higher; No 2 77c. Highwines are quiet at 85c for new corn. Provisions, the market is active and prices are advancing; mess pork $19@19 50. Lard 11½c. Hogs, dressed, the demand is active and prices have advanced; sales at $5 25@5 50; live hogs are at $5 50@6; packed to date 514,000 head. Cattle, the receipts are light, with but little demand; sales at $3 62½@4 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 bbls of flour, 32,000 bushels wheat, 34,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 2,000 barrels flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, rye none, 3,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs, 380 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 52@53c. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 88c. Oats are dull and unchanged at 45@47c. Barley is dull and unchanged. Groceries are unchanged. Eggs are dull and prices drooping at 26c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Seeds are unchanged. Mess pork is buoyant, but prices are unsettled; sales at $19 50. Lard is steady with a moderate demand steam 11¾c; kettle rendered 11¾c. Green meats are firmer at 6¾@8¾c for shoulders and sides, and 10½@11c for hams. Bulk meats, the market is buoyant but prices are unsettled; there were no sales; holders are asking 7½c, 9¾c and 10c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 9½c, 11c and 11¾c. Hogs, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $6 50@6 75 gross and $7 80 net. Receipts 9,000 head. Whisky, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 85c. Gold 110¼. Exchange is steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Flour, there is only a jobbing trade. Wheat, an advance is asked but none has been established; No 2 red fall $1 30. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 45@48c for mixed and 48@50c for yellow. Oats, the market is firm at 40c. Barley is dull; No 1 spring 90c. Rye is firm at 80@85c. Tobacco, there is no market. Hemp, there is nothing doing. Bagging, there is no business. Whisky is unchanged at 85c. Provisions are firm; jobbing sales of mess pork at $20. Bulk meats, shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10¼c. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¼c; clear sides 12c. Sales of 500 bbls of mess pork, at Quincy, at $18. Lard 11¾c. Hogs are firm; extreme range of prices 5 75@6 40; the bulk of the sales were at $6 25. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,300 bbls flour, 8,500 bushels wheat, bushels corn, 4,000 bushels oats, 4,770 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 7.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand at 14c; receipts for the past day 2,498 bales. Shipments for the past 24 hours 2,510 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn is firm at 57@58c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 51@52c. Hay is active at $21. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bran is active at $21. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; shoulders 7¾c; sides 9½@11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling 14¾@15c. Flour, the market is dull and prices a shade lower; superfine winter $5 25@5; double extra $5 75; triple extra $6 90@6. Corn, the demand is firm and market unchanged; white 73c; yellow 69@70c. Mess pork, prime $20 75. Molasses, New Orleans 40@45c; prime 55@56c; choice 59@60. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 21. New York ⅜ discount. Gold 110⅜.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana and Ohio $6 50@7 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana red $1 50@1 55. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; yellow 75c; mixed 70c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; State and Western 55@58c. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; crude 15¼@16c; refined 22½c, and seller February 23¼c. Whisky is firm at 93c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at unchanged prices. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn is scarce and prices firm; white 80@82c; yellow 80c. Oats are firm at 55@58c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 85@95c. Provisions are firm at unchanged prices. Whisky is quiet at 90@91c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 13c. Bulk meats are active and prices have advanced; clear sides 10½c; shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; Hams 17@18c; country hams 14c. Sugar-cured hams 17c; country hams 14c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1 00@$1 10. Flour $4 50@5 50.

Cotton Statement.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling 13¾c.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices unchanged; middling 14c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14¾@14¾c.

Notice.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE CO. OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28, 1870.

BY order of the Louisville Chancery Court, in the action of P. D. Cooper and others vs. the Planters' Insurance Company and others, all persons having claims against the Planters' Insurance Company are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in the city of Louisville, southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, and prove their claims, on or before the first Friday in February next.

H. HEWITT,
Receiver and Commissioner.

de31 jalawt&wt

NERVOUS DEBILITY or Spermatorrhœa, the result of youthful indiscretion, excesses, &c., positively cured by "DR. MOTT'S HERB CURE." A pamphlet free on trial for 9 cts. postage by CROIX & CO., Covington, Ky. jal1w4

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and afflicted man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing a private or delicate matter should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Monthly remedy by mail.

MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLES OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS (or, as medicinally termed, extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil, Lightning Cure for All Kinds of Pains and Aches.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaints, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin, or Substitute for Mercury Pill.

Two pills a dose. The most powerful, yet innocent, vegetable cathartic known. It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully cleansing the liver, stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting, and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They never fail.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the liver, and gives strength, energy, and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

These medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies are sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co,

These remedies are for sale by druggists, storekeepers, and medicine dealers everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.

GEO. H. CARY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
81 Fourth St., near Main,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
Louisville, Ky.

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CITY BUSINESS.

Removal.

A heavy increase of business has forced the popular house of J. T. S. Brown & Bro., liquor and commission merchants, to seek more room and commodious quarters. They have removed from their old stand, No. 332, to No. 322 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, south side, where they will be happy to meet gentlemen having business in their line. Messrs. Brown & Bro. are prompt, energetic and thorough-going business men, who have built up an enviable reputation, and are determined to keep it by enterprise and fair dealing.

CITY FEATURES.

J. R. Golladay's Forty-third Monthly Drawing

will take place at Richmond, Kentucky, January 23d. Capital prize, $500 in gold; 2d, $500 in silver; 3d, $500 in greenbacks; 4th, Bradbury piano, $500; 5th, horse and buggy, $500; 6th, diamond pin, $250; 7th, gold watch and chain, $250; 8th, set of parlor furniture; 9th, set of chamber furniture, $150; 10th, diamond pin, $100, and 490 other valuable prizes, consisting of sewing machines, furniture, carpets, gold and silver watches, dry goods, coverlets, blankets, books, musical instruments, fine paintings, &c. Tickets $1, 6 for $5, for sale by Scott Glore, Louisville; W. E. Luxon, Richmond, Ky., Norris & Son, Lexington, Ky., and by other agents throughout the State. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

☞ We see that the proprietors of the Southern Model Farmer, published at Corinth, Mississippi, and at Louisville, Kentucky, are offering to present to all new subscribers to that excellent journal one of O'Harra's Giant Corn-shellers, or one of the celebrated U. B. Axes, or one of Nangle's Patent Cultivators, whichever may be preferred by the subscriber. Every farmer who wants one of these useful implements can obtain one by subscribing to this paper. Subscription price $2 per year.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitters that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

☞ Chapped Hands, Face Pimples and all roughness of the skin, cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

To Those Desiring Southern Trade

THE SOUTHERN
MODEL FARMER,
PUBLISHED AT
Corinth, Miss., and Louisville, Ky.,
By KEY & HARRIS,

IS among the oldest established Agricultural Papers in the South, and will be greatly improved and enlarged the beginning of the new year, 1871, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the South, as its circulation reaches from Virginia to Texas. The SOUTHERN MODEL FARMER is a practical and Scientific Journal for the Plantation, the Garden, and the Family Circle, and is devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture, Horticulture, Vine Growing, Stock Breeding, Mechanical Inventions, and Household Economy.

Every new subscriber sending $2 will be presented with one of O'HARA's Pocket

GIANT CORN-SHELLERS,

Which has been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited; it separates and does not scatter; shells 50 bushels per day, and gives entire satisfaction, or one of Messrs. HOWELL GANO & CO.'s celebrated

"U. B. AXES,"

or one of

"MANGLE'S PATENT CULTIVATORS,"

whichever is preferred.

All communications to be addressed to "SOUTHERN MODEL FARMER,"

MARRIED.

SLATER—WILLIS—In this city, Jan. 1, 1871, by Rev. J. S. Scobee, Mr. WASHINGTON D. SLATER and FANNIE B. WILLIS, all of this city.

HUGHES—SHANNON—On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Mt. Carmel, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, WM. H. HUGHES, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss FANNIE, daughter of T. J. Shannon, Esq.

GLASS—ASHBRIDGE—On Dec. 27, 1870, by the Rev. Mr. Weaver, JAMES W. GLASS to Miss S. A. ASHBRIDGE.

MANNEN—WITHERS—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 5 o'clock p. m., at Trinity Episcopal Church, Covington, Ky., by the Rev. J. H. Gaunt, E. LEE MANNEN to Miss MATTIE L. WITHERS. No cards.

SHELTON—McDERMOTT—At the Cathedral, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Lancaster Spalding, Mr. I. U. SHELTON and Miss LIZZIE McDERMOTT, all of this city.

CAWTHON—COOPER—At the Cathedral, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Lancaster Spalding, Mr. WM. CAWTHON and Miss ELLA COOPER, all of this city.

McBRIDE—GWYN—On January 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Madison county, Ky., by the Rev. W. H. Hemphill, D. D., Mr. M. J. McBRIDE of Louisville, and Miss SALLIE J. GWYN, of the former place.

GWYN—MITCHELL—By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, in Garrard county, Ky., Mr. JAMES B. GWYN and Miss HARRIET MITCHELL.

DIED.

LITTLEHALE—In this city, on 2d January, 1871, GEORGE A., youngest child of H. N. and C. R. Littlehale, aged 15 months and 3 days.

WILLIAMS—Of consumption, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Jan. 1, 1871, Miss ELIZA M. WILLIAMS, in her 33d year.

BOYLE—BESSIE, the infant daughter of Gen. J. T. and E. O. Boyle, died of scarlet fever on Jan. 1, 1871, at the age of 11 months.

STEWART—Of consumption, on Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, Jan. 3, 1871, NARCISSA, wife of Robert A. Stewart, in her 29th year.

CROSBY—Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock p. m., HATTIE GERALD, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Nannie H. Crosby.

DENT—At the residence of his father, in Henderson county, on the morning of Dec. 5, Lieutenant E. W. DENT, formerly of the 9th regiment Kentucky Brigade, Confederate Army.

ASH—On Monday, the 26th day of December, 1870, JOHN ROBINSON, aged 10 months, infant son of Charles D. and Kate Ash, of Van Buren, Anderson county, Ky.

RODMAN—At Lagrange, Ky., Jan. 1, Mrs. JANE, wife of Judge Rodman.

MURNANAN—On the evening of the 6th, at 8:10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY MURNANAN, wife of Thos. Murnanan, in the 57th year of her age.

WOOLFOLK—At Anchorage, Jefferson county, at 4:15 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Jan. 5, after a long and painful illness, ANN G. WOOLFOLK, aged 76 years.

ERNST—On the 2d of January, in the year of our Lord 1871, THERESA ERNST, aged 13 years, 4 months and 4 days.

RHODES—Saturday morning, January 7th, 1871, at half-past 6 o'clock, EUGENE RHODES, only child of J. B. and Linda Rhodes, aged 8 years, 3 months and 4 days.

CASSELLA—On Friday night, January 6th, 1871, JOSEPH CASSELLA, aged 16 years, son of Mrs. Mary L. and the late Lawrence Cassella.

PALMER—In Jefferson county, Ky., on the 7th of January, 1871, of typhoid fever, TAYLOR PHILIPS PALMER, son of Wm. and Subinah Palmer, aged 4 years, 6 months and 4 days.

WESTFALL—On Wednesday, January 4th, MARY ELIZABETH WESTFALL, infant daughter of J. K. and Mary J. Westfall, aged five weeks and five days.

TRIMBLE—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELLEN TRIMBLE, aged 95 years.

DICKINSON—In Cincinnati, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871, at 5½ o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELLEN L. DICKINSON, mother of John A. Dickinson, of this city, in the 63d year of her age.

PARKER—In this city, January 8, at 5 o'clock p. m., SAMUEL PARKER, aged 69 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

CAMP—At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his father, in Jefferson county, of pneumonia, JOSHUA CAMP, aged 26 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. A SURE CURE For this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J. jal1 w3

THE SCIENCE OF MAN.—For the best exposition of Human Science, in which man's character, capabilities, and most appropriate pursuits are given, see THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for 1871, a first-class magazine. No 1 now ready, containing THE BEECHERS, with several portraits and biographies; H. B. Claflin, the merchant; R. B. Woodward, of California; the Mormons, their religion, mode of government, Polygamy, etc., with 40 illustrations, showing the use and abuse of all the human faculties. Only $3 a YEAR, or 30 cents a number. Clubs of ten, $2 each, and extra copy to agent. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. jal1 w2

$300 A month and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. Linnington, Chicago. jal1 w13

AIR PISTOLS—(Leon's Pat.) Excellent for killing small game. By mail, 50c. Address Winslow & Co., Box 453, Chicago, Ill. jal1 w2

AGENTS, don't let this opportunity pass. $250 per month. Send stamp for sample of new and stable goods. Address W. R. MAQUEE & CO., Lock Box 367, Omaha, Neb. jal1 w2*

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange, for an improved place in Louisiana, the farm on which I live, in Henry county, Ky, three and a half miles from Newcastle, six from Eminence, and four from Pendleton, on the Short-line railroad. The improvements are good, consisting of a large brick house, of modern build, a large barn and out houses, good well and cistern in yard. Terms easy, and possession given at any time. Also, 100 acres of heavy timbered land for sale within two miles of Newcastle. JESSIE MASSIE, Newcastle Postoffice. ja9 dlaw&w4

FOR RENT—FARM—Of from 100 to 200 acres, situated on the Cane Run road, 5 miles from Louisville. Apply to ROBERT L. SMITH, on the premises. ja5 d10&w1*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and is couched in language that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. No man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO, Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d1m&w3m*

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&w1m*

WANTED—AGENTS—$2,000 to $2,500 Per Year—In every city, town, and county, to sell the Wilson $40 Shuttle Sewing-Machine. Extraordinary inducements. Address FRAZEE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 148 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky. ja4 d We&Su&w4

PSYCHOMANCY, Fascination, or Soul Charming, 400 pages cloth. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to mesmerize, become trance or writing mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c., all contained in this book. 100,000 sold. Can be obtained by sending address with 10 cts. postage to T. W. EVANS & CO., 41 South 8th st., Philadelphia, Pa. se28 weow9

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1,000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence by reading Psychomancy, Fascination, or Soul Charming, 400 pages, cloth. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, all contained in this book; 100 000 sold. Price, by mail, cloth binding, $1 25, paper covers $1 00.

NOTICE.—Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the Book, Free. As no capital is required, all desirous of genteel employment should send for the work, enclosing 10 cents for postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., 41 south Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7 weow7

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—Chestnut-sorrel, about 16 hands high, and about 7 years old; shod before and bare behind; saddle marked; little white on left hind foot; and mane short where collar works. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to G. L. KEY, on Franklin st., bet. Clay and Shelby, No. 137. de21 d3&w3*

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de28 w6m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FINE LOCATION FOR A PHYSICIAN—By a physician retiring from practice. For particulars apply to R. W. WARE, M. D., Hopkinsville, Ky. de28 wtf

ASTONISHING—Your future partner's name, post-office address, and photograph, with date of marriage, sent for 35 cents. State age, color of eyes & hair, and address Box 98, Elsie, Mich. d21 w4

A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN;" 90 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. a23 wly

$250 a Month, with Stencil and Key-Check Dies. Don't fail to secure Circular and Samples, free. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. se14 w6m

10 GALLONS WHISKY for $1. Instructions 25c. Address BIRD, Port Deposit, Md. au22 d6&wtf

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The Best & Cheapest Hand Plow Ever Invented,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

DUVALL'S PATENT! 1870!
HAND CULTIVATOR
SAVES STOOPING, MONEY & TIME.
LIGHT DURABLE & CHEAP

RETAIL PRICE, $2 50.

Awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited, including the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition, New Orleans, and Louisville.

Manufactured exclusively by the
LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY
Send for testimonials, &c. ja9 Mo&Sa&w1

AGENCY OF THE

OHIO FALLS WAGON.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Belting; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Body [illegible]

Considering the [illegible] man body, and [illegible] ficial cover[illegible] strange that [illegible]

[illegible]

To Consumptives.

[illegible]

165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, [illegible] New York.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. [illegible] For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. [illegible] Price $1. [illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life [illegible] Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites [illegible]
Address [illegible]
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ELGIN (ILLINOIS) Watches.

OBSERVATORY, ANN ARBOR, [illegible]
NATIONAL WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS—It [illegible]
No movements retailed by the Company.
☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask for the Elgin Watches.
Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company
159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago. 1 Maiden Lane, New York.
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NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.
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75 MEDALS
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PARIS EXPOSITION.
NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,
including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
Excel All Others.
(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)
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A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
[illegible]
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.
[illegible]

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—[illegible]
$1,000 reward [illegible]
DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat [illegible]
DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections [illegible]
Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.
DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements [illegible]
DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility [illegible]
Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist. [illegible]
Remedies. [illegible]
For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.
LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER [illegible]

SOMETHING [illegible]
MEDIKONES—A BOOK [illegible] a new [illegible] without [illegible]

SMALL TALK.

[illegible] wed a Zanesville belle. Phil. [illegible] little Zeph.

[illegible] at night puts a New Yorker in [illegible] "sail with the lid off."

[illegible] Mayor of Boston has resigned and Boston [illegible] she hasn't another Shurtleff.

The Germans believe they have disabled or otherwise disposed of 600,000 Frenchmen [illegible] beginning of the war.

The Louisville Commercial is accused of [illegible] that in Seebach's Mary Stuart "we see and hear the unquenchable passion that [illegible] three husbands."

The English residents of La Prairie, Wis., danced to the music of a coarse comb the other night. They of course danced to a number of familiar hairs.

A CONNECTICUT "General" has invented an almanac good for 300 years. He advertises that if any man, after using it 300 years, isn't satisfied with it, another almanac will be furnished [illegible].

An Ohio girl "can always tell Sunday [illegible] Sabbath, from any other day in the week, from the number of men and boys, old and young, with guns and revolvers, making for the woods and people's farms."

In writing of the death of "another old citizen," a Cincinnati paper says that "about the year 1840 his store was moved to the corner of Main and Fourth streets." Cincinnati must have been quite a town in those days.

PEOPLE will be sensitive about their names. It is now reported that Col. George Stoneman, of Arizona, wants it understood that he's not the stone man that's going about the country passing himself off as John Henry Cardiff.

A YOUNG dentist whose clothes were found on the beach at Long Branch last summer, and who was supposed to have been drowned, has turned up in Chicago, where he has been living on the proceeds of his $10,000 life insurance policy.

THE remains of George Peabody have been removed from the tomb in which they were [illegible] in Harmony Grove Cemetery, [illegible] to a vault in the family lot in the same cemetery with those of his parents and sisters.

THE Cincinnati Commercial is now making garbled extracts from the Memphis Avalanche to prove that all the dirty things said by the Cincinnati press about Lee can have nothing whatever to do with Southern trade. This is "just like Cincinnati."

A WOMAN in Milwaukee left her house recently, and returned to find her infant child mangled and partially devoured by a hog. An officer of the law was about to shoot the animal, when she plaintively begged him not to do so, "as her loss was heavy enough already." —[Ex.

IN Minnesota recently a little girl and boy wandered away from the house of their father, and subsequently were found dead by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her rings from her ears, and, wrapping them, with a lock of her hair, in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then lain down and died from cold and hunger.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer thinks the daughter of Gen. Anderson has taken her ducks to a poor market, like the majority of English and American women who have married Italian counts. "The Italian count, as a general thing, is a black-whiskered beast, addicted to drinking, gambling, and occasionally beating his wife when she fails to provide him with money enough to pursue his elegant recreations."

AN Administration organ in Washington thinks this about Sumner: "It is a humiliating spectacle to the country. It is peculiarly mortifying to a constituency who have been represented by a Webster, a Choate, an Everett, and an Adams, to see a man whom they had once honored convicted of literary and political blunders, the retailing of private conversations, of a lack of fealty to principle and honesty, of a betrayal of the sacred trusts confided to him by his people, of a breach of [illegible] with the President, and a willful violation of veracity."

THE Philadelphia Press, the only comic paper now extant in America, advises Grosvenor of the St. Louis Democrat, to follow up his book "Does Protection Protect?" with a something like this: "Does Collection Collect?"—a treatise on finance. "Do [illegible]ections Connect?"—a railroad handy [illegible]. "Does Correction Correct?"—a manual for writers and proof-readers. "Do Projectiles Project?"—a paper on ordnance. "Does Division Divide?"—a tract on mathematics. "Does Stultification Stultify?"—a [illegible]

[illegible] as his person is concerned, the Duke [illegible] is stronger to-day in his weakness, [illegible] as it does to generous and chivalric [illegible], than he would have been surrounded by the glittering bayonets of Prim's [illegible]. He has no element of character to [illegible] resentment. Feeble in intellect, [illegible] of ambition, and effeminate in or[illegible], he will be regarded and treated as [illegible] instrument of one whom violence [illegible] removed. Topete, who is invest[illegible] extraordinary functions, will at least [illegible] him with a manly protection, until [illegible] can act for itself.—[Washington [illegible]

[illegible] nothing has Mr. Greeley's heavenly disposition cropped out more than in this, which he prints in the Tribune of Tuesday: "Mr. John H. Surratt is, in our view, about as despicable a creature as Slavery ever spawned and mock Chivalry nourished; but Free Speech is nevertheless precious and not to be forgone on whatever pretext. We would walk a long mile to get out of hearing of the miscreant's stupid 'lecture' on Booth's execrable business; but we insist that Surratt be allowed to speak wherever he can find willing hearers. If he breaks any law, punish him according to the law; but do not let the sacred right of Free Utterance be outraged in his unworthy person. If you are doing God's work, reject the Devil's weapons!"

MRS. BELKNAP was a Southern lady, daughter of Dr. Tomlinson, who represented one of the oldest and most respected families of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. She was a most estimable lady, and her death is deeply deplored by all who knew her. After the death of her father she went to reside in Keokuk, Iowa. Her brother was an officer in the Confederate army, on the staff of General Samuel W. Ferguson, and during the war was captured near Meridian, Miss. It was during her efforts to secure his release from captivity that she was brought in contact with General Belknap, who was a widower, and the acquaintance which was thus formed between them resulted in their marriage. Subsequent to that event she spent several seasons on the Rhine, and she was universally admired wherever she went during her sojourn in Europe. Her family has been predisposed to consumption, and after the birth of her daughter, some two months ago, her health has been gradually on the decline.—[Herald.

MR. SUMNER may as well make up his mind that the San Domingo project is going to succeed. The whole power of the Administration is behind it, and Congressmen are coming in on all sides. On looking carefully through the Senate debate I can not resist the conclusion that Mr. Edmunds is preparing to change sides. He was one of the ablest of its opponents last year. Perhaps I do him injustice, but I find that such is the general impression in political circles here. The result will show. The President would like very much to have the controversy settled by this Congress, but I don't see how he is going to gain that point. The "commission" can not possibly report till the last of February, and the opponents of annexation can carry it over to the next Congress. Then the new Congress will have to stay here in the spring till "annexation" is successful, or defeated finally, for it will never do to allow such a controversy to go over to the summer of 1872, when a national convention will meet to nominate the next President.—[Springfield Rep. Letter.

A CINCINNATI Commercial reporter has interviewed the folks at the National Theater. Miss Eva Brent, who sings operatic ballads and has a fine voice, was introduced to the reporter. She inquired if Nilsson sang here next week. Upon being answered in the negative, she said: "Well, you folks here are going to be disappointed in her." "Why? Do you mean agreeably disappointed?" "No. I mean just the other way. She is no more to be compared to Patti than I am, and that is allowing a wide margin." This last with a modest smile. "She is pretty and sweet looking, and her ways will take, but she has not the voice you will look for. You see I am an English girl myself, and have heard them all in my own country." "How will she compare with Parepa?" "Parepa!" was the enthusiastic exclamation. "Why, she has incomparably the best voice of any of them. I am a good deal like Parepa's style in a small way." "Do you mean in figure?" the reporter was ungallant enough to inquire. For Miss Brent is a little inclined to embonpoint. "Well, perhaps"—a laugh—"but I meant in singing." "[illegible] what do you say to that little young [illegible]?" "Young! Why, how old do you suppose [illegible]? She's—, if she's a [illegible]" [illegible] was spoken with all the vengeful [illegible] woman. But the good-hearted [illegible] a keen sense of a hereafter, de[illegible] the dreadful assertion in full [illegible]

[illegible] have declared that [illegible] depends on animal food, and [illegible] meat are no longer given [illegible] that Parisian courage will [illegible] the Germans are doing their [illegible] Parisians by expatiating [illegible] they have prepared [illegible] they capitulate. The jour[illegible] accounts are slyly sent [illegible]

VALERIE AYLMER.

A NOVEL.

BY CHRISTIAN REID.

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BOOK III.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

As the days went on, and the time of Miss Riviere's *debut* approached, a knowledge of the fact which, up to that time, had been kept a partial secret, began to transpire among her friends and acquaintances. Consequent upon this, the poor child was forced to run a gauntlet of inquiries and remonstrances, of dark intimations of failure, and darker threats of certain social penalties that in such a case would be enforced against her and hers. All this came suddenly and without preparation, and those who knew her best scarcely realized the courage with which she had nerved herself for the issue until they saw how gallantly she breasted this preliminary storm of opposition. If such an ordeal had been foretold for her, no doubt they would all have feared that it would shake her resolution. But, on the contrary, it only seemed to strengthen it. Inquiries she answered with calm affirmation; remonstrances she put aside with quiet disdain: while the theats of social penalty brought a more scornful light to her eyes than had ever been seen there before. "What is your idol to me?" she cried, contemptuously. "When we were rich and prosperous, society was at our feet—in our reverses, it has barely tolerated us, extending one finger when we met! Now it may ignore us, for all I care. Our friends we shall keep—the rest are better lost than retained!" For the prophecies of failure, she had only one answer—"That remains to be proved." And, as she went on her way, all faithful and unsparing of labor to herself, all gentleness and tenderness to her parents, all steadfast defiance to the world, many thought, and Valerie among them, that they had never witnessed a more touching and beautiful sight.

But still there were moments when the head dropped and the courage gave way—moments when the poor little flower came to her friend trembling and downcast. "Oh, I dread it so unspeakably!" she would say, with her wistful eye full of tears. "I am afraid—oh, I am terribly afraid! I feel as if I should not be able to utter one note when I stand before all that sea of faces. I feel as if something would rise up in my throat and choke me, and that I shall end by disgracing myself."

"And gratifying all your kind friends," said Miss Aylmer, coolly. "Don't forget that."

"Yes, that is just it!" she cried passionately. "It almost kills me to think how they will exult and shake their heads, and say, 'Poor thing, I told her so!' And when I think of them, I feel that I will succeed."

"Think of them all the time, then."

"Ah, but sometimes even that thought fails me. Sometimes I feel as if to meet the cold glances and the critical eyes must extinguish all my courage, and that I shall cover my face with my hands and cry out to Mr. Rosenberg to take me away. I can see myself do it, as plainly as if I were looking at a picture."

"Alix, you must put such fancies as these out of your head—you must not encourage them. They are enough to make you fail. There is no danger—there cannot be the least danger—if you do not give way to nervous fear. Think what your failure would be to your parents!"

"I do think of it," she answered, mournfully. "That thought alone enables me to persevere. I try to remember that God has given me one talent—one poor little ewe-lamb—and I must not strangle it with my own hands when it may enable me to aid them. But Valerie, Valerie, it is hard—harder than I ever thought it would be!"

Mrs. Riviere, too, confided to Valerie forebodings which were never by any chance betrayed to Alix herself. "She suffers very much," the mother said; "and it pains me to the heart to think that I cannot aid her in bearing it. My poor child! So young, and so totally unfit for such a burden!"

"But she has such a brave heart," Miss Aylmer answered. "And she is so confident of her own power! Do not fear. She is resolved to succeed—she will do so."

Mrs. Riviere shook her head. All Alix's buoyant bearing had not availed to deceive those watchful eyes. "You are mistaken," she said. "You do not look so closely as I do, or you would hear many a quiver under those gay tones, and see many a doubt lurking under that bright smile. She is brave, but she is fighting against her own fear. I begin to dread lest it prove an unequal combat; I begin to think that at the very last she may fail, from pure nervous terror."

"I cannot think so," Miss Aylmer said—but, in truth, she began to be dismayed herself. "I cannot believe but that the occasion will give her the courage of desperation, and so carry her through."

"I do not know whether to wish for it or not. It might be better for her not to sing at all, than to sing so badly that she will ruin her future prospects."

"Does Mr. Rosenberg share your fears?" Valerie asked, after a pause.

"Not at all. But then Mr. Rosenberg, like yourself, does not look below the surface."

"You do me great injustice," the other protested. "I do look below the surface, and I see all that natural fear and doubt to which you allude. But I don't believe that it will prevent Alix from appearing, and from doing full justice to her voice when she does appear. And now, dear madame, it remains for time to show which of us is the true prophet."

"I doubt if anybody ever desired more earnestly that honor should fall on a rival's head," Mrs. Riviere said, smiling; "or if ever a prophet was more willing to forfeit all claim to the reputation of seer."

Strange to say, for once in her life Madame Vacquant acted in a manner which nobody expected of her. Notwithstanding her previous censure of such a step, she took up Alix's cause warmly, applauded her courage, promised all possible assistance, and in short (to Mr. Rosenberg's great disgust!), took the whole affair under her sublime wing. What was the meaning of this sudden change of opinion, it would be difficult to say; but there was at least good reason for supposing that the consideration of Darcy's *penchant* and a desire to encourage it, had something to do with the matter. Certainly there was a long consultation with Julian, then the carriage was ordered, and the lady drove straight to the Rivieres to tender her all-powerful aid and countenance. Of course it was gratefully accepted—the more gratefully, because almost every other one of their newly-made friends had been loud in remonstrance, or cold in disapproval; and also because the world of fashion was always sure to follow wherever that white finger pointed. When Madame Vacquant said in her soft, high-bred voice, "My dear, I will be glad to do all in my power to insure your success," she was pledging not herself, but the entire *beau monde*; and Alix, knowing this, was proportionably warm in thanks—thanks that would not have been rendered if there had been a suspicion of vulgar patronage in the matter. But her worst enemy never failed to admit that the fair society-leader knew how to confer a favor with inimitable tact and grace; and she was scarcely likely not to have employed both the one and the other here.

The day of the concert at last came, and in the afternoon Miss Alymer went to see whether Alix's courage wavered or increased as the hour of fate approached. She found her sitting by her mother's sofa, very quiet, very pale, but also very composed. They both glanced up with a smile when the well-known face came in, and Alix gave one cry—

"She is charming!"

"Who is charming?" Valerie asked.

"Why, Madame Baroni, of course!" the other answered, a little indigantly. "Who else should I mean? Mr. Rosenberg took me to see her this morning—and oh, Valerie, I can never be afraid of her again!"

"Well, that is one comfort," her friend replied. "I should think this might serve to convince you that your other fears are quite as shadowy. Mrs. Riviere, does she need a tonic?"

"I don't think so," Mrs. Riviere answered, with her peculiarly sweet smile. "She went off very pale and trembling to see Madame Baroni; but she came back full of courage, and I don't believe it has ebbed since."

"She is so kind," Alix said, with effusion. "It would have been ungrateful to feel afraid any more—at least of her. She encouraged me to preserve—praised my voice—told me about her own *debut*, when she was so frightened she could scarcely sing a note—and predicted that some day I would be a great cantatrice. Think of that mamma!"

"Yes, think of it," Valerie said. "Think of cities at your feet, and nations ringing with your praise, of whole assemblies transported to enthusiasm by your voice, and of ovations that royalty might envy—"

"Not to speak of substantial profits."

"Not at all. Oh, child, how happy you are!—and how little you appreciate your happiness! You hold your future in your own hand, and you win bread and fame by the exercise of that which is to you delight. Think of the myriads who spend life in a toil that is utterly hateful to them; and thank God for giving you the capability of labor than can be loved."

"I do," she said, humbly; "I do thank Him with all my heart. I look at the poor drudges who teach, at the poor slaves who sew, and I ask myself what have I done to be so greatly blessed in a gift, but, for which, I could anticipate no higher existence than theirs."

"And when you think of Music—of her grand and glorious loveliness—of the beauty that is nearer Heaven than aught else left us at the Fall—do you not fear your terrors grow petty and unworthy in presence of a mistress so sublime?"

"Yes," she said, with the shining smile of a St. Cecilia, "I do—indeed I do!"

"That, then, is a point where it will be well to leave you," and she rose to go. "No, I cannot stay longer. It will soon be time for you to begin your toilet, and I must not detain you from that. Alix, when I see you again, the Rubicon will be passed; and, as I now say to you, be of good heart—and prove that the blood which has made the sons of our land famous is not less fruitful of heroism in her daughters. So I will then congratulate you on having won a two fold victory: one over circumstance, and a harder one over yourself."

"God grant it!" said the mother's solemn tones.

"Amen!" said Alix, softly.

When Miss Aylmer reached home, it was nearly sunset, and the western sky had been dazzling her eyes with its glory, so that she did not at all recognize a dark figure hurrying forward to meet her until they met on the door-step, and then she saw Romney. As he uncovered his head, and the full light of the incarnadine west fell over his face, she was startled to observe how worn and pale he looked.

"Julian!" she said, stopping short. "Something is surely the matter—or has happened to you. What is it?"

She asked the question anxiously, but it was more the anxiety of one who fears some unpleasant responsibility, than that of a woman quick to perceive through her affections.

"Nothing of any importance," he answered, with a forced smile; "at least I don't suppose you would consider it of importance. Your friend Miss Riviere seems to occupy all your available attention just now."

"I thought she needed it, but you look this evening as if you needed it more. Pray tell me what is the matter—if it is any thing I can help."

"So you don't care to hear, in case that it is not?"

"Did I say that? How strangely perverse you are! Surely you are not foolish again," she added, a little impatiently.

"If foolish means jealous, no," he answered. "But—ah, the door is open, and perhaps it is as well I should not take all Charles street into my confidence. Will you come in?"

She went in, but paused at the foot of the staircase with decided determination on her face.

"Now," she said, "I insist on the contemplation of that sentence. But—what?"

"As if you cared!" he said, passionately. "As if I might not be swept out of your path to-morrow without your sending a single sigh after me—unless it was a sigh of relief! For Heaven's sake, don't mock me with such a question, or—I will not answer for the consequences. You should not tempt me to break your own commands, and then grow angry at the temerity."

"I did not mean to do that," she said, softly—moved more than she cared to confess by his tone and manner—then she came a step nearer and laid her hand on his arm. "Julian! why will you always speak of me as if I were ready to work you great harm? Why not regard me as one who would do almost any thing to spare you pain?"

"Almost any thing?"

"Yes."

"Then," he said with something of a hoarse laugh, "be sure I will test you very soon. There! I dare not say any thing more now. And don't look at me in that way, or—I will! You have to dress, I know. Don't let me detain you."

"I am going, but—say something first, that is like yourself. I can't bear to leave you in such a mood."

"What shall I say? That your eyes were never brighter or your voice more sweet—that is my usual self, I believe. But I should think you would grow tired of such platitudes."

"Yes, tired and vexed," she answered, withdrawing her hand, and turning away. "I don't understand you. I did not think you would treat me so, but—no matter!"

He let her go without a word, and she was half-way up the staircase, before he suddenly rushed after her, caught her hand, and, before she knew it, had pressed it many times, passionately to his lips.

"Julian!" she cried, half-angrily.

Then he dropped it, and looked up with imploring eyes.

"Forgive me!" he said. "Forgive me, not for this, but for churlish despair. Yes, I will hope. It is only a coward who dare not do so. You shall not find me in this mood again."

Nor did she—at least not that night. When she came down to dinner, it was a very gay and gallant cavalier who met her at the door of the dining-room, and, while dessert was still on the table, the carriage was announced.

"We cannot afford to be late to-night," said Madame Vacquant, rising at once. "I would not miss Alix's first appearance for any consideration. My dear, I am so sorry you cannot come"—this to M. Vacquant, whom the gout kept at home.—Maurice, may I trouble you for my cloak?"

While Darcy dutifully wrapped the white folds around her stately figure, Julian was performing the same office for Valerie; and, in so doing, found time to ask:

"Am I forgiven?"

"That depends on your future conduct," she answered, with a bright smile. "But you must take me down to the carriage as an earnest of it."

They soon disembarked before the brilliant entrance of the Concordia; but, truth to tell, Valerie had very little appreciation or recollection of the concert as a concert. And after-events completely drove from her mind even the faintest remembrance of how the great prima donna sang. Mr. Rosenberg had thought it best for no one to be with Alix but himself, so the Vacquant party found Mr. and Mrs. Riviere in the orchestra-chairs, adjoining their own—chairs very near the stage, and altogether the best in the house for the double purpose of seeing and hearing. Valerie's heart was with the poor child who was struggling, and fighting herself, all alone behind the scenes; and, for once in her life, she was deaf even to music. She had only a faint, dream-like impression of the magnificent-looking woman, with her powerful voice, her brilliant execution, her gleaming silk, and flashing jewels, who brought down such storms of applause from the house. Even a Polonaise of Chopin, and a concerto of Mendelssohn, failed to move her. She heard little, and saw less, until near the close of the first part, an eager movement of Mrs Riviere's said more plainly than words, "There she is!"—and a round of welcoming applause made Valerie look up quickly to see Mr. Rosenberg's white-kid gloves leading forward a brown-eyed Titania in a cloud of India muslin.

All the interested party drew their breath quickly, and then held it in a sharp tension of anxiety and hope. Indeed, the most indifferent stranger might have found it hard to gaze quite unmoved at the fair face and childlike form of the young *debutante*, as she stood before the foot-lights in all the solitary grace of her youth. She looked so refined, so modest, so altogether beautiful, that there was a quickening interest on many a face lately apathetic, and a half-murmured, "How lovely!" from many lips lately careless. Lovely, indeed, she was—rarely lovely; but one glance at the poor little flower showed those eager eyes watching her so closely that her courage was ebbing fast. She was terribly pale, and trembled visibly—but she was making a brave battle of it, and fighting a stern fight for self-control. The first spontaneous tribute of applause subsided, was acknowledged by a timid salutation, and then silence settled over the house—silence profound and expectant; but, to that trembling heart, who shall say how awful! Mr. Rosenberg took his seat at the piano, the first violinist of the orchestra drew his bow softly across the strings; but the singer seemed momently losing both self-possession and self-control. The *maestro* was evidently very uneasy. He played a prelude of unusual length—during the course of which Valerie saw Alix's fingers lacing and interlacing over the sheet of music she held, and her breast heaving convulsively—but at last he could delay no longer. He murmured something hurriedly over his shoulder, and struck the first chords of the accompaniment. Alix made one desperate effect to sing—her voice failed her! Another equally desperate—with equally ill success. Then she paused, evidently struggling with a wild desire to burst into tears, and rush from the stage. The stillness of the next few minutes was terrible. Mrs. Riviere laid her hand down on the one beside her with a grasp Miss Aylmer never forgot; but her glance did not once turn from her daughter's face. Mr. Rosenberg rose and went to Alix's side, the leader of the orchestra leaned forward, and spoke a few kind words of encouragement. But it all seemed to little purpose, and a perfect despair settled over the watchers. To fail—and thus! Murmurs of compassion began to be heard, together with well-meant whispers of "Better take her off!"

At that moment Darcy, who was sitting just behind Valerie, laid his hand on her shoulder. "Let her mother show herself," he whispered, eagerly. "That will restore her courage—if any thing can!" Miss Aylmer turned to Mrs. Riviere, but she had heard him, and immediately rose to her feet, and leaned forward toward the stage, utterly unmindful that she was thus a mark for the observation of the whole house, if the house had not been too much occupied to observe her. Alix's eyes were wistfully turned on the audience, as if seeking that face among all others, and many noticed the start with which she recognized it. The effect was scarcely less instantaneous. Color flushed into her cheeks, and light into her eyes; she made a motion as if swallowing some impediment in her throat, and, laying her hand on Mr. Rosenberg's arm, pointed to the piano. He hesitated, but she said a few words, and he resumed his seat. Then, as she once more fronted the audience, with resolution on her face—such resolution as that with which men go to storm a battery—some kindly chivalric hand in the gallery gave a signal of applause, to which the body of the house eagerly responded. When it subsided, the battle was fought and won! She began to sing, and the first tone of her voice assured everybody that the worst was over, and that no further hesitation was to be feared. Perhaps it was desperation which gave her strength, but at least it bore her bravely through. She had never in her life done fuller justice to herself or to her teacher. Even those whose hearts were bound up in her forgot for the moment the singer in the music, and listened with enraptured attention to those fairy-like cadences, that exquisite elfin rise and fall of delicious harmony which is the immortal heritage bequeathed us by the master's immortal genius. There was not a musical ear in the house which was not charmed by the sweetness and compass of those wonderful notes, which did not perceive at once the rare natural power of the voice, and the purity of execution, the almost perfect style of the vocalization. They had expected at best little more than a mediocre capability in this trembling *debutante*, and they found themselves completely taken by surprise! When the last echo of the "Magic Flute" died away, there was a pause of absolute astonishment; then the Concordia walls had rarely echoed to a more overwhelming torrent of applause than broke forth in one wild storm. The Rubicon was passed indeed! As far as this generous city was concerned, the young exile's fame was made—and even now they were calling her back with every token of fervid enthusiasm. Half-frightened, and trembling more than ever, Alix was led back, and when at last the curtain fell, at the end of the first part, it was amid the still echoing sounds of that which is sweeter than all other music to the ear professional.

In the interval which followed, all the Rivieres's acquaintances gathered round the proud and happy parents with warm congratulations. First of all, came Mr. Thornton, though he knew neither of them personally, and held out his hand with frank cordiality. "The tone-world has gained another star!" he said—and it was worth while saying it, to see the bright smile which came in answer, over Mrs. Riviere's face. But, though such compliments as these are the pleasantest of all compliments in the world, no one was sorry when the curtain rose again and the concert recommenced. La Baroni sang with all the power and spirit which had gained her a world-wide fame; but, nevertheless, there were others now, besides the small group of immediate friends, who eagerly waited the reappearance of the new songstress. At last she came—smiling, blushing, all alive with the full delicious realization of her success. And how divinely she sang! How purely and evenly the tide of melody flowed from the slender throat—how rich yet flexile, the voice proved itself whenever there was a demand on strength or a trial of skill—how exquisitely birdlike were the trills—how regular and smooth the scales—how brilliant the whole execution! It was no wonder that the people applauded as if they were mad; that they encored her again and yet again; or that, when she was recalled for the third time, and stood before them with her glowing face and happy eyes, even ladies joined in the enthusiastic outburst and gave up their bouquets to be cast at her feet.

CHAPTER V.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Suddenly a startled voice cried, "Look at Mrs. Riviere!" and turning quickly, Miss Aylmer saw that she was lying back in her chair, white as marble, with her eyes closed, and a crimson tide flowing from her lips. Her husband had not heard the first voice, but he caught Valerie's exclamation of horror, and turned also.

In a moment his face was almost as pale as hers.

"My God!" he cried, "it is another hemorrhage!"

The words had scarcely passed his lips, before all was confusion in their immediate vicinity—a number of people pressing forward, an uproar of voices, a dozen different demands in a dozen different keys. Salts—ammonia—water—a fan—the carriage—a doctor—all were recommended and called for in a breath, as it were, while those farther off only thought a lady had fainted from the heat. The house went on thundering its plaudits, Alix went on bowing and smiling, while her mother's life was bleeding away.

Yet the confusion did not last long. It scarcely needed the grave face of the hastily-summoned physician to assure the gazers that Azrael had made his own time, and that she on whom they gazed had received the summons which none ever disobey. There was something unspeakably awful—something that no one, looking on, ever forgot—in the contrasts of the scene. Here, the garish realm of pleasure and life, the glittering, swaying crowd, the painted arabesqued walls, the brilliant lights, the illuminated stage—there, the ghastly shadow, the inexorable presence of agony and death. Fortunately the concert was over—all, save an orchestral piece which nobody seemed to care about hearing—Alix had vanished, and the house was emptying fast. The pealing instruments rose and swelled in a harmony which only served to keep time to the rustle and tread of departing numbers, but which formed the last element of discordance in this horrible scene. Nobody seemed to notice them, excepting Miss Aylmer; but she, who was kneeling by the insensible woman, looked up at Darcy with a piteous appeal. "For Heaven's sake, go and tell them—go and stop them!" she said. He went, and, a moment later, the gay strain ceased, and the ghastly death-march was over. But, years afterward, Valerie heard that air played by other musicians, in a far-distant land, and it brought back, as vividly as if she again gazed upon it, the scene of that night, with all its terrible accompaniments.

After the first shock was over, Mr. Riviere recovered something of his usual self-possession, and sent a note to Mr. Rosenberg, bidding him detain Alix until some one called for her. Then Mrs. Riviere was slowly carried out of the empty house to the carriage which was waiting for her. Miss Aylmer seemed most to retain self-possession, and so it was to her that the doctor turned when he said, "Get in!" She did not understand what he meant to require of her, but she obeyed at once. After she was in the carriage, Mrs. Riviere was laid half on the seat, half within her arms, and the doctor following, with Mr. Riviere, they drove rapidly away. Nobody mentioned Alix, but Valerie's heart was full of her, and it was a great relief to remember that Darcy had taken on himself the duty of telling her and bring her after them. Valerie now began to realize something of what he was, as a sure and steadfast help in time of need; at least there was no one else who could have given her such a feeling of confidence that the blow to that poor, unprepared heart would be softened as much as human care and tenderness can soften such a stroke—and, God knows, that is little enough!

It was very strange and awesome, that drive! Every thing seemed so terrible, and had been so sudden, that it was all unreal to Valerie; and, once or twice, she half-wondered if she were awake, as the carriage rolled on over the paving stones, as the passing gleams of the street-lamps fell across the death-like face, pillowed on her white opera cloak, and the two men sat opposite, like graven images, neither speaking, and the doctor only leaning forward now and then to lay his finger on the faint pulse.

The hemorrhage had almost entirely ceased by the time they reached upper Eutaw street, and, lifting the frail form with as little difficulty as if she had been a child, Mr. Riviere bore it into the house which she had left so shortly before in all the flush of life's fullest hopes. He made no pause on the lower floor, though the doctor would fain have drawn him into the first room they reached, but passed directly on to her own chamber, laying her gently and tenderly down on the bed from which she would never rise again.

Every thing that ensued was afterward a very dim remembrance to Miss Aylmer. She knew that she must have been cool and capable of intelligent service, at the time, for it was to her that the doctor made his demands for every thing he needed, and it was on her that the duty of bringing the frightened household to some order fell. She had not more than accomplished this, and taken her place once more to wipe away the red drops that still slowly came from between the parted lips, when a carriage drove almost at a gallop up to the door. There was the sound of quick voices and hurrying feet, and, before the doctor could interfere to prevent, Alix had rushed into the room, and thrown herself on her knees by her mother's bedside.

"O, mother, mother!" she cried, "is *this* my triumph?—O God! she is dead!—it is I who have killed her!"

"Hush!" said the doctor, sternly, and, laying a heavy hand on her shoulder, forced her away. "You *will* kill her, if you bring on that hemorrhage again! Hush, madam!"—this to Mrs. Riviere—whose lids quivered and whose pale lips faintly strove to speak. "I command you to hush—your life depends upon it! There must not be one word spoken in this room—either by you or any one else—Miss Riviere, come with me down stairs."

"Oh, no, no!" exclaimed poor Alix, with a piteous cry of entreaty. "Let me stay with her!—do let me stay with her! I will not utter another word—I promise that. Only try me—you can send me away, if I do!"

The doctor released his hold. He evidently did not like to trust her, and did so reluctantly. But she sank on her knees again so hushed and still that, after a moment, he turned away and went to Miss Aylmer.

"I suppose I can depend on you?" he said, shortly. "Don't, on any pretext, allow a word to be spoken—especially by Mrs. Riviere herself, or—" he pointed over his shoulder to Alix. "Keep perfect silence. I have sent for Preston, and I must go down-stairs a moment. If there is any change call me."

Valerie bent her head, and he walked away. From some cause or other, he did not return for a considerable time, and the still, solemn aspect of the chamber seemed to awe and oppress Miss Aylmer, like the very presence of death itself. In lesser degree, there was the same contrast which had given so much deeper horror to the scene in the opera-house, only now the world was subordinate—sunk into nothing as it were, by the side of that eternity which was so near at hand. We are told very often that we walk on the border of eternity, that there is ever only a thin veil between our faces and its awful mysteries; but it is doubtful whether we ever realize the fact until we are brought face to face with some swift tragedy in which the curtain is lifted before our eyes, and we catch a glimpse—a brief, fleeting glimpse—of the existence beyond, and of its unspeakable nearness to our daily lives. Just now, Valerie had this glimpse—just now she seemed to feel in every throb of her own abounding life the sense of death which we carry about with us all the time, and the actual presence of that shadowy world—which in our poor human blindness we call shadowy, when indeed it alone is real!—at whose entrance, this life, now fading from earth, was soon to stand. She had not often before come face to face with death; and it was long before the scene on which she gazed ceased to haunt her. There lay the almost dying woman, with her white face and faintly-pulsating breast—so faintly pulsating, that more than once Valerie thought the breath had ceased. The dim, hushed room looked vast and weird with the dark shadows gathering in its corners, and the outline of its still figures thrown in gigantic relief on the walls. Mr. Riviere stood so unmoving at the side of the bed that he might have been taken for a sculptured figure, while the gala-dress of Alix, with its misty flounces and French roses, lay all unheeded on the floor, as she knelt with only a convulsive quiver now and then running over her frame; while Valerie, in her shining silk and blood-stained cloak, sat on the bed, with her fingers on the failing pulse of the hand that was lightly clasping hers.

It seemed as if many hours passed thus; but it could not have been nearly one—since the confessor who had been summoned in haste had not yet arrived—when a slight pressure of her hand made Valerie bend over Mrs. Riviere to see what she desired. Before it was possible to remonstrate, she had whispered four words—weak and low, yet quite distinct:

"Comfort my poor children."

Scarcely were they spoken, before the effort brought on the hemorrhage again—and the red tide gushed once more from her lips over the pillows. Alix sprang to her feet and fled to the head of the stairs, calling wildly for the doctor. He came—looked—placed his finger on the pulse—then turned to Mr. Riviere, and said aloud, but very gently, "She is dying."

Mrs. Riviere evidently heard the words. Perhaps he had wished that she should. Her eyes opened slowly, and met his with an expression which said, "I know it." Then they turned to Valerie, and, remembering the appeal of a moment before, she answered instinctively, "I will—I will!"—and that strangely-expressive glance wandered to Alix, who stood a little back from the bed, her hands hanging loosely at her side, and a stony horror on her face. The rapidly-divining sight dwelt on her face for a moment, in unutterable and pitying love; and then the last look turned to her husband, who was bending over with agony too great for utterance. What a volume was in that long gaze!—so much that was perfectly intellible to the stranger looking on, that it must have been plain as spoken words to him. Once the steady regard was raised toward heaven—returning immediately to fix itself again on his—and the poor blood-covered lips strove to fashion themselves into a smile—last token of the love which was undying. Neither eyes nor lips moved again.

It scarcely needs to dwell on the desolation which followed. All of us have passed through, or will pass through, such valleys of the shadow of death, and all of us know the black pall which at such times comes over all things—shutting out even the sunlight of God's smile. With Alix, sorrow took the form of dumb apathy. She crouched by the side of that which was once her mother, and moaned to herself like some stricken wild creature of the forest, all the day long!—she paid no heed to any one—no voice was powerful enough to rouse her—people came and went, spoke to her, talked of her, but she never raised her head—she never acknowledged any other presence than of that dead. Perhaps of all the forms of human grief, there is none more touching, none more hopeless than this, none so powerful to wring our own hearts with the sorrow of unavailing pity! When thirty-six hours had passed, and still the stunned quiescence was unbroken, still no morsel of food had crossed the pale lips, the doctor thought it necessary to interfere. "This will never do!" he said, decidedly. "The body must be removed as soon as possible, or this child will die." Accordingly the funeral arrangements were hastened, and, on the third day after death, they buried away in the kind bosom of Mother Earth the cold shell of mortality that had once enshrined so fair and pure a spirit. To the last, Alix was resolved to attend the funeral. But Nature had already been taxed too far. When she went to take a last look of her mother's face, and she saw the lovely and ineffable peace that reigned in every line of it in contrast with her own grief-torn heart, the poor child gave way in one mighty rush of emotion, that cast her prostrate beneath its violence.

"O mother, mother!" she sobbed, as the burning shower ran over the face of her who never before had been unconscious of her voice, or deaf to her suffering. "Mine is the anguish, but yours the peace! All is over for you—all pain, all fear, all trouble! Your rest is won—but oh, my burden is heavy, heavier than I can bear without you! Oh, come back to me—or teach me at least to say 'Thy will be done.'"

She was borne away unresisting, and a strong opiate administered by the doctor's orders. "She will rest now," he said. And she did rest—so deeply that the sad procession passed out of the darkened house, as she lay in unconscious slumber. And while in the dim cathedral the solemn tones of a requiem mass were chanted over the silent dust, she still slept—still forgot her pangs for a brief while, as she lay with a crucifix clasped in her hand, and so sweet a smile on the pallid face, that Valerie hushed her breath, thinking it must be that the mother's spirit had come to comfort her even from those—

"Shores where tideless sleep the seas of Time
Soft by the city of the saints of God."

CHAPTER VI.

REAPING THE HARVEST.

A fortnight after this, Valerie was still domiciled at the Rivieres'. Her heart—always a gentle and pitiful heart to sorrow and distress—had been sorely touched, and she was as loath to leave Alix and go back to the dissipations of the Vacquant household, as Alix would have been loath to see her go. Indeed, as the first wild violence of grief abated, giving place to that deep and settled sorrow which time alone can heal, there came also the aching sense of desolation—the deep longing for human love and companionship which made Valerie's presence with her a positive necessity. Already, however, the former had mooted a plan which could alone secure this companionship for any length of time. Already, she had declared her anxiety, that Alix should leave her own home, so full as it was of painful memories, and accompany her to Washington Place. By degrees only could the latter be brought to entertain such a proposition. She clung passionately to the spot last associated with her mother, and even her father's persuasions were of little avail. Indeed, when no other excuse was left, she would look up at Valerie piteously, and say, "But I cannot leave poor papa all alone." To this Miss Aylmer wisely forebore immediate answer, for she was sure that even the daughter's eyes could not long fail to perceive that her absence would be to her father more a relief than a deprivation. His love for his wife had been singularly devoted; but there was little or nothing of what is called "the domestic man" in his nature. He tolerated home-life for her sake; but he never learned to like it for its own, and the most superficial observer could not have failed to perceive how strong was his desire to escape the haunting presence of grief—embodied in the darkened house, the vacant couch, his daughter's pale face and black dress—and plunged headlong into the world. There was no doubt but that he would be unfeignedly glad to see Alix safely established at M. Vacquant's fireside, and to lock within the vacant house the ghost of his past life and his dead love.

Nor was it very long before this desire was plainly manifest even to Alix; not long before she yielded a reluctant consent to Valerie's entreaties, and those which Madame Vacquant came in person to add; not long before she bade a weeping farewell to the rooms where her mother's smile last shone on her, and was driven away to the stately Vacquant mansion, where a sunny room awaited her, and where one heart at least was ready to give her a tender and unwearied attention.

Is it necessary to say that this heart beat within the broad chest of Maurice Darcy? Truly, if he had seemed to like this fair child before, he now devoted himself to her with an affection that was touched into deep reverence by her silent but enduring grief. Her mother could not have watched over Alix with more untiring care; more constantly studied her unspoken wishes, more zealously striven to ease her heart and amuse her mind. His regard fairly encompassed her. If she remained in her chamber, books, papers, and flowers, were going up in broken detachments all day; if she came down, he rarely failed to meet her at the foot of the stairs and lead her in the back drawing-room, where her own special sofa stood covered with cushions which he never allowed any one but himself to arrange. Then he would take his seat by her, and leave no means untried to make the rare smile and rarer laugh, until Valerie, looking on in wondering surprise, could only murmur half-unconsciously to herself:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

Not that Valerie had overmuch time just now for observing Maurice Darcy, or aught that concerned him. Since her return, Julian had been her shadow, in public as well as private—a shadow whom she found it wellnigh impossible to shake off, and who cost her many an hour of deep and painful disquietude. The end was fast approaching—she saw that! Not much longer could the "pretty fooling" go on, or could she stave off a serious declaration and its consequences; not much longer could she hold at arm's-length the devotion that daily grew in passion and exactitude. An explanation must soon come, and after that—well, perhaps it was part of her punishment that she remembered now her father's warning, and wished vainly and bitterly that she had heeded it. Ah! there is no telling, but perhaps we might not sow quite so recklessly if we would only bear the reaping-time in mind; if we would only remember that there is no question of liking or regret, no alternative of evasion, when that inevitable hour comes, and the relentless scythe is put into our hand, but, whether we will or no, the harvest must be gathered. Even in the merest worldly sense, there is no wiser maxim than that of "Look to the end." Ay, look to the end, for if we often or ever did so, that end might not be so full of ashes and gall when it comes. Slowly and painfully, as all great lessons must be learned, this truth came home to Valerie Aylmer; but the harvest must be gathered in for all that; nor was it long before the reaping began.

It seemed that Madame Vacquant had laid her plans well, for by degrees Valerie began to perceive that society at large considered the *affaire* between Julian and herself in the light of a recognized engagement. Men fell back from her side when he advanced, as if conceding an acknowledged right; women began to speak of her as of one outside the circle of the disengaged; and a thousand trifling occurrences proved to her that the matter was regarded as finally settled. Perhaps Madame Vacquant would have been wise in this move, if she had not reasoned too much on feminine nature in general, and not enough on Valerie's nature in particular. Some women—many women—are easily influenced by any thing of this kind, and are readily brought to think that when society utters its dictum the matter had best be considered settled; that they had committed themselves past recall, and that it is better to accept the situation than to dare the vague and shadowy consequences of rebellion. But no such woman was this girl, through whose veins beat hot and strong the warm Southern blood, that, in great or small, never yet blenched at a penalty, or regarded a consequence. Therefore, it was not strange that this species of social coercion, instead of retarding, rather gave impetus to the explanation which seemed so near at hand, yet it came at last unexpectedly—as most things do come.

Valerie's indignation had been very much roused by Romney's attempt to claim a privileged right to some favor over the heads of half a dozen other aspirants at a certain ball one night. So when he came, instigated by his mother, to make overtures of peace the next morning, he found his fair mistress in a far from placable mood.

"Yes," she said, after listening to all his ready-made penitence, "that is very fine, but I have heard it rather too often. I should like some substantial proof of regret before issuing another official pardon. No—pray don't interrupt me. I know exactly what you are going to say. I am fully prepared to hear that I must stand your excuse, and all that sort of thing—but, once for all, I must decline standing your excuse any longer. I should think people could like each other in a reasonable manner, like each other without this continual jealousy; but if not—why, then they had better stop liking one another at all!"

"Ah, lady fair, that may be even beyond your power," Julian answered, with a smile—for he thought her only a little more than usually hard to propitiate. "'Like each other in a reasonable manner?'—why, the very stones could afford to laugh at such a sentiment from *La belle des belles*. When, in all your life, did you ever find any one who liked you in a reasonable manner?"

"I never found any one who liked me in quite such an unreasonable one as yourself," she retorted.

"Granted, with all my heart; for it only goes to prove that none have ever liked you half as well. You surely have not yet to learn that, 'to be wise in love, exceeds man's strength.'"

It was not the first time by many that he had used this word, and used it unrebuked, but now it seemed from some cause or other to jar on Valerie's mood; and her brow contracted as she said, coldly:

"I confess I don't see the point of the quotation. Shakespeare is always right, of course; but we were not discussing either love or wisdom, that I am aware of."

"Were we not?" he replied. "Well, perhaps I am very stupid, but I really thought we were. At least you arrainged me for faults having only that origin and that excuse."

"Having no excuse at all then," said she, with increasing coldness, for she felt out of sorts that day, and very indifferent whether the crisis came or not.

Julian started. Perhaps something in her manner warned him, for he glanced keenly into her face, and his tone greatly subdued itself when he said: "You are in the humor to be hard on me to-day, I see. Well, I deserve every thing that you can say in the way of reproach: but I don't deserve suspicion. Blame every thing, doubt every thing—except my love."

He did not mend matters by that; and so he felt, the moment after.

"You forget yourself!" she cried, almost angrily; "and you forget a great deal besides. I cannot and will not listen to any thing more of this kind. Remember that—and don't force me to tell you so again!"

Her tone was more peremptory than she had probably intended it to be, and was ill suited for her purpose, since it woke the angry obstinacy never long sleeping in Romney's nature. He looked at her steadily; and it was very easy to see that the look promised no moderation.

"You surely don't think that, after all that has passed, you can lay such a command on me?" he asked.

"I think," she answered concisely, "that it will be your best policy to observe it."

He laughed a little more scornfully. "A man who feels as I do cares little for policy and less for penalties. Your worst may be as death to me, but nevertheless I shall dare it. I told you three weeks ago that this should end soon. I tell you to-day that it shall end—now. It remains only for you to say how."

"You had better not force me to say how," she answered, shrinking in spite of herself from the issue, now that it was at hand. "You had better, indeed, forget all of this. Ah, Julian, why will you not be content to let us remain pleasant friends without any of this weary recrimination?"

"Friends?" he repeated; "that is nonsense! I told you once before that I am not, and never will be, your friend. As for this 'weary recrimination,' you are not more tired of it than I am. I have only failed to end it heretofore because—well, because I am the veriest coward alive, and I feared my fate too much. Now, at least, I have a right to sit at your side and look in your eyes—I will forfeit even that if my tale is told to no purpose. For there is no middle ground for me, Valerie. Henceforward, I am either your betrothed husband—or—your bitter enemy."

"Julian!"

She was sincerely startled now—and with good cause. It was no pretty page lisping a love-story, who stood before her, but a man in whom she had roused all of manhood's strongest passion. At that moment she would have given any thing to have been able to summon the gay badinage that had fenced off so many an awkward issue; but nothing came to her lips save once again that half-frightened, half-expostulating "Julian!"

For once he paid no attention to her voice. Not a line of his face altered—the face that had suddenly hardened into unaccustomed resolve—and his eyes had lost all their dreamy beauty, as he stood looking down on her.

"Well, which is it?" he asked, hoarsely.

"Julian, you—you, frighten me!" she cried. "Which is what?"

"Don't tell me you don't know," he said, passionately. "Don't tell me that at this late day, I have to begin and say to you in due form that I loved you from the moment I saw you first, and shall love you till I die. It is for you to say whether that love shall be God's blessing or the devil's curse!"

"Julian, pray hush—pray forget this!"

"Forget it!" He gave a short, hard laugh. "It is like a woman to say that. Forget it! As if your sign-manual is ever forgotten! As if I shall not carry your mark, for good or evil, to my dying day! It is a fine thing to draw men on and bid them hope, by every art in your power—then, when they grow too earnest to amuse you, coolly say, 'Forget it.' But have you never thought what that forgetting means?"

She glanced up at him mutely. No, she had never thought—that much, at least, can be said for her. She had never once considered. It was all merely amusement with her; and she had scarcely ever dreamed that it was other with them—until now. No wonder that for once, face to face with the truth, her cheek grew pale.

"Julian," she whispered, "for Heaven's sake, let there be an end of this! I may have been to blame, but see—I ask your pardon so humbly. Indeed, I never dreamed but that you, too, were amusing yourself in a pleasant way. Indeed, I never dreamed—"

She stopped short, for with one quick step he had reached her side and grasped her arm.

"Hush!" he said, sternly. "All this is folly, and you ought to know it. Amusing myself! No, you never thought that. You knew only too well that you were playing at life and death with me. But—it is not too late yet. For God's sake, pause! Stop—think! No man on this earth ever loved you half as well as I do—will not even that love win something in return? Have you no woman's heart in your breast? Can you not even tolerate me enough to marry me? I would try so hard, that I would force you to love me after a while. Valerie, I never thought to sink so low! I never thought to say to any woman what I say to you now—Have pity on me!"

Ah, that is right. Veil your face from those beseeching eyes! Shut out from your ears those pleading tones! But you can never banish the voice that says over and over, "Behold your work." And silence in itself is a wrong; so, after a moment, she raised her face, pale and calm, but resolved.

"I dare not deceive you," she said, sadly. "There never has been, there never can be, the least hope for you. I don't defend my conduct toward you—for I suppose you will think it no justification to repeat once more that I had no such intention as this—and if you will not grant me your forgiveness, there is nothing left for me but to bear my burden of self-reproach as best I can. I would like it very much, though, if you could say once—only once—that you forgive me."

She looked at him wistfully; but there was little hope of generosity or pardon in those eyes so full of bitter anger.

"I feel more inclined to curse you, when I think of all that lies before me," he said. "But then one should not violate the *bienseances* so far as that—at least in a lady's presence. No, I shall never forgive you while I live—for you can never even imagine the full breadth and depth of the disappointment you have dealt me this day. Whenever you think of it, only remember this—that I do not blow out my brains, simply because I hope yet to see you suffer in part at least as I am suffering now!"

With these words—words the bitterness of which made her shudder as if a cold hand had been laid upon her—he dropped the arm which up to that moment he had still lightly held, and left the room without one backward glance.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Thompson Dean, Magenta, Grand Era, John Howard and Julia A. Rudolph Burned at the New Orleans Wharf

Steamship De Soto and Cargo Destroyed Twenty Miles Below.

A LOSS OF A MILLION.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 2—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on the steamer Magenta, which spread rapidly to the Grand Era, Julia A Rudolpn, Thompson Deas, and John Howard, all of which are a total loss. It is thought the Howard's hull may be saved. The Magenta was valued at $30,000; insured for $10,000. The Grand Era was valued by her owners at $70,000; insured for $35,000. The Rudolph was valued at $30,000; half insured. The Thompson Dean was valued at $150,000; insured for $85,000. All the above in Western offices. The Dean's cargo, which was destroyed, consisted of 1,600 sacks of coffee, 300 hogsheads of sugar, molasses, steel, &c., was valued at $100,000; insured here for $60,000.

The Thompson Dean was built at Cincinnati in July, 1868, under the personal supervision of her commander, Capt. James H Pepper, and cost over $145,000, and was the largest steamer afloat on the Mississippi river. Her custom-house measurement was 1,512 tons, while she has carried into New Orleans, on several successive trips, over three thousand tons. She is owned by Captain Thompson Dean, Captain James H. Pepper, of Cincinnati, and Stillwell, Powell & Co., of St. Louis. Her dimensions were: Length 290 feet, 56 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold. Seven boilers 38 inches in diameter, 28 feet long; cylinders 26 inches in diameter, 10 feet stroke. The Thompson Dean has proved one of the most fortunate steamers ever constructed, having made all her trips without setting a spar, and paid over to her owners over $110,000 since she came out, without including the profits of her down trip. Her total insurance is $80,000, and valuation in her policies $120,000, distributed as follows:

INSURANCE IN CINCINNATI COMPANIES.

Globe, with $5,000 reinsured in N. Y.	$10,000
Western	5,000
Cincinnati	5,000
Andes	5,000
Union	5,000
Eureka	5,000
Firemen's	4,000
American	3,000
Farmers'	3,000
Total	$45,000

IN PITTSBURG COMPANIES.

Allegheny	$5,000
Pittsburg	5,000
Western	5,000
Eureka	5,000
People's	5,000
Manufacturers and Merchants'	5,000
Boatmen's	5,000
Total	$35,000

THE JOHN HOWARD

was a large stern-wheel steamer, completed at Jeffersonville in December, 1870, and on her first trip to New Orleans from Louisville. She was owned by Capt Perry and others, and designed to ply between Arkansas river and New Orleans. She cost $40,000, and is partially insured in Louisville and New Orleans offices. She had a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, on which there is a loss of 50 per cent. The loss on the boat and cargo will exceed $100,000.

The John Howard's dimensions were: Length 170 feet, 40 feet beam, 6 feet hold, 4 boilers 38 inches in diameser and 24 feet long; cylinders 18 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke. Custom house measurement 366 tons, with capacity for 700 tons.

THE MAGENTA

was a large side-wheel steamer, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Captain J. B. Ford, in 1864, out of the Alvin Adams' machinery, and is at present owned by her commander, Capt. J. S. Neal, Capt. Frank Hicks, and Matt Walt, of Memphis. Her custom-house measurement is 751 tons, with capacity for 1,000 tons. She has been plying in the Memphis and New Orleans trade, and had just been chartered by Capt. John W. Cannon to take the place of the Robert E. Lee in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade, until the latter repairs injuries received by the recent collision with the Potomac. The Magenta was worth $45,000 when she burned, and is partially insured in Cincinnati offices.

THE GRAND ERA

was a large side-wheel steamer, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1869, by Captain George L. Kouns & Bro, of New Orleans, and had the machinery of the old Louisville Gray Eagle, and cost one hundred thousand dollars, and was insured in Louisville and New Orleans offices. She was enrolled in the custom-house to cary eight hundred and fifty-two tons, while she had capacity for over one thousand tons. She had been plying in the New Orleans and Greenville trade, in charge of Captain White, and was to have left New Orleans to-morrow on her first trip in the Ouachita trade, in charge of Captain Geo. L. Kouns. She had no corgo on board when she burned.

THE JULIA A. RUDOLPH

was a sternwheeler, of 500 tons capacity built at Pittsburg in 1869, out of the steamer Nashville machinery, and owned by her commander, Capt. Harry G. McComas and others, valued at $30,000, and insured in Pittsburg and New Orleans offices. She had no cargo on board when she burned, and was a regular Red river and New Orleans packet.

COTTON SAVED.

A portion of the cotton from the Howard was picked up in the river badly damaged.

The steamship De Soto, hence yesterday evening for New York, took fire at six o'clock, twenty-seven miles below the city, was run on McCall's Flats, and burned to the water's edge. The De Soto cleared December 25th, but was run into by a towboat, and returned for repairs. Her cargo consisted of nine hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton, two hundred and one hogsheads of sugar, one thousand barrels of molasses and sundries. The steamer and cargo were valued at $250,000; almost a total loss. Insurance unknown. The vessel was owned in New York.

TOTAL LOSS OVER $1,000,000.

The burning of the five steamers, Thompson Dean, Magenta, Grand Era, John Howard and Julia A. Rudolph and the steamship De Soto, and their cargoes, will amount to over $1,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

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Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

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Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.
de29 d5&w5

GREAT LAND SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as Commissioner of the Circuit Courts of Crittenden and Lafayette counties, Arkansas, and by virtue of decrees rendered by said courts, I will sell, at the door of the State Capitol House, in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas,

On the 17th day of January, 1871,

a large number of tracts of land, situated in Sevier and Lafayette counties, Ark., amounting in the aggregate to nearly or quite 60,000 acres. These lands are of excellent quality, and will be sold regardless of price. Descriptive lists will be forwarded upon application to the undersigned at Memphis, Tenn. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold. Terms of sale, cash in hand.
C. P. LYLES, Commissioner.
de7 wts

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } Sct.
LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

Kentucky Insurance Company, plff., vs. C. W. Osborne and others, dfts. } Order of Assessment. No. 21,797.

AT a court held for the court aforesaid, on the 10th day of December, 1870, this cause having been submitted to the court upon the report of the Receiver herein for a further assessment, which report as to the matters of assessment is hereby confirmed, and the court being of the opinion, from said report and the other testimony in the cause, that an additional and further assessment of eighteen per cent. upon the premium or deposit notes, upon which assessments of 38 per cent. have already been made, is necessary and proper in order to pay off the debts of said Kentucky Insurance Company, on account of the losses which occurred since the repeal of the charter of said company, as well as the balance yet due on the losses which occurred before the repeal of said charter, making in all an assessment of 56 per cent on the premium or deposit notes, which sum is necessary to pay off all the liabilities of said company and adjust the rights of all parties and close the affairs of said insurance company up to the 1st day of June last—

It is thereupon, on the motion of plaintiff, ordered and adjudged by the court that George Sample, Joseph Hackett, and all others of those two classes of debtors who executed premium or deposit notes to said Kentucky Insurance Company, on which an assessment amounting to thirty-eight per cent. in all has heretofore been made, do respectively, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, pay over to the Receiver in this action the additional and further sum of eighteen (18) per cent. upon each dollar of the original amount of their respective premium notes. The payment of said assessment of 18 per cent. to be made to said Receiver on or before the 1st day of February next, and if not then paid to bear interest from that date, and the court will proceed to enforce payment of said assessment by rule, &c.

It is further ordered that this order of assessment be published during four weeks in the weekly issues of the Louisville Courier Journal or Louisville Commercial, and that the Receiver in this action give notice of this decree to said debtors and policy holders by depositing in the postoffice, at Louisville, a printed copy of this decree, together with the statement of the amount of said defendants' premium notes, and the sum ordered by this decree to be paid thereon, said copy to be addressed to the insured or his assignee, at his, her, or their postoffice, if known to the Receiver, or stated in the defendant's policy of insurance. And upon the failure or refusal of said debtor to pay as required by this decree said Receiver is directed to report the facts to this court for further orders, enforcing by rule, &c., the payment of said assessment. Upon the payment of said sum to the Receiver, at his office, in Louisville, the said Receiver is directed to give a receipt therefor to the party paying it, and report to Court the amount paid over to him under this decree and by whom. If the assessment is paid under this order no additional costs or interest shall be made against said debtors, respectively. On the motion of plaintiff, it is further ordered that those policy holders who have suffered loss whilst they were in default, whereby they forfeited their right to recover upon their respective policies, are not to be included in this assessment, so as thereby to waive their said forfeiture. As to those policy holders who claim for losses incurred whilst they were in default for non payment of assessments, the Court reserves the power hereafter to make the necessary and proper orders in that behalf. It is further understood and ordered that this assessment is not made to pay any losses happening since the 1st day of June last.

Attest: THOS. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.
de28 weow2

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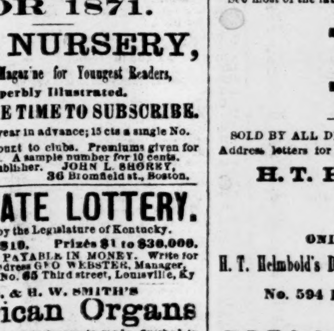

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